Third Series, Vol. XIX, No. 5

Monday, August 19, 1963
Sravana 28, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XIX, 1963

[*August 13 to 26, 1963/Sravana 22 to Bhadra 4, 1885 (Saka)*]

FIFTH SESSION, 1963/1885 (Saka)

(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 19, 1963/*Sravana* 28, 1885 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tusker Project

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*121. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations into allegations of corruption against certain officers engaged in Tusker-project in NEFA have been completed;

(b) if so, the results of such investigations; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The investigation of allegations of corruption in respect of transactions at Tezpur has been completed. The investigation in respect of transactions at Dibrugarh is in progress.

(b) and (c). As the result of investigation carried out at Tezpur, four officers of the Chief Engineer's organization along with some employees/partners of private firms are being prosecuted in Civil Court. The officers have been suspended from service.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the nature of charges that have been levelled against the four officers who have been prosecuted?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The allegations were, first, purchase of building material, stores and spares etc. at exorbitant rates in collusion with contractors; second, giving the contract of carriage of stores over the Brahmaputra to a firm without taking action to obtain competitive rates from other firms and subsequently increasing the rates without justification; and, third, falsification of muster rolls.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: When the investigations were taken up, what was the number of officers against whom allegations were made?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The allegations were of a general nature. They were not made against specific officers or a number of officers as such. It was during the investigation that these officers were found out. So, it is rather difficult to say as to against how many officers the allegations were made.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस परियोजना के जो चेयरमैन थे, उनको हटाया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : कौन चेयरमैन थे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : टस्कर परियोजना के चेयरमैन ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : हटाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, टस्कर के बारे में जांच करते हुये कई महीने हो चके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस जांच में इतनी देरी होने का कारण क्या है और क्या यह बताया जा सकेगा कि देर से देर कब तक यह जांच पूरी हो जायेगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जांच में देरी हो सकती है। चूंकि उनको बहुत कुछ डीटेल्ज में जाना था और कई डाकुमेंट्स को देखा जाना था, इसलिये देरी हो गई । लेकिन इन्वेस्टीगेशन के नेट्यर को देखते हुये मैं इस को देरी नहीं कहूंगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the disclosure of corruption about the Tusker force is of a very startling nature, may I know whether Government have established the following facts, namely, that the papers of the Tusker force show that they maintained a labour force which they had never maintained and that they only took the thumb impressions of the casual labour and did not put the names down in the register? These are the instances of corruption so far as the Tusker force is concerned besides irregularities in accounts and all that. May I know whether these particular facts were inquired into and, if so, whether the responsibility of indulging in these matters has been established by now?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, it is not yet established because, as I said, the whole thing is before the court now and it is very difficult for me to say anything conclusively about it. But certainly the allegations were looked into.

Shri Hem Barua: All these allegations?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बहुत सारी जांच अभी जारी है । मैं य जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जांच कब तक पूरी होगी और क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि आफिसर्ज को छुड़ाने के लिये काफी प्रयत्न हो र ा है, ताकि उनको छोड़ दिया जाये और उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न की जाये ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What he said in his reply was that the investigations about allegations as regards the Dibrugarh Branch are still going on and that it would certainly take some time—I cannot say how long. About the other type of investigations which are of a technical nature, they are also going on and I am afraid they would take at least a few weeks more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know whether it is a fact, as the hon. Minister said, that the behaviour of the officers concerned has been exemplary. It was quoted in the press.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Very generally I can say the conduct of the officers was exemplary except in some few cases.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that Army Act is applicable to those who work in road buildings in forward areas? If that is so, why have these matters been referred to civil courts for adjudication?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is much better because when the investigations were made by the police, the normal course was for the civil court to administer the Civil Act.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the work of the Tusker Project in regard to roads has since been improved after there were criticisms in the House during the days of reverses?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what are the ranks of the officers who have been prosecuted, what is the nature of the charges and what are the amounts that have been involved?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require a notice about this.

Shri Nath Pai: About the ranks of the officers who have been prosecuted, it should be possible to disclose the information.

Shri D. R. Chavan: One was Lt. Col. and three officer were Majors.

Shri Tyagi: I could not follow the idea of these cases being entrusted to civil court. May I get the clarification? Is the word 'civil' used as versus military court or civil versus criminal court?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a criminal case.

Allocation for Scientific Research

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*122. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:** / **Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis before the National Institute of Sciences that the allocation for scientific research is very meagre in India; and

(b) the proposals Government have to increase assistance for scientific research?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to a talk by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis at a meeting of the Association of Scientific Workers of India, in which he expressed his personal view that allocation for Scientific Research in India was inadequate.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri R. C. Dube: May I know in what particular branch of scientific research the paucity of funds is being experienced?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is only a comparative figure of what is being done in China in one year and what is being done in India. As against Rs. 7500 crores in the Third Plan, he said, only Rs. 300 crores are being earmarked for that purpose.

Shri R. C. Dube: Is it a fact that some of the scientists who are highly trained and experienced are still abroad and they do not want to come back because of the paucity of funds for research?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: He stated that many are feeling frustrated and they are happy outside.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चूंकि डिफेंस की नीड्ज के लिये साइंटिफिक रिसर्च की बहुत आवश्यकता है, इस लिये क्या सरकार उसके लिये कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : उसके बारे में तो इसके सिवाये भी काम हो रहा है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Apart from the fund that has been allocated to national laboratories, may I know how far it is correct that scientists complain that the laboratories are not being fully equipped?

Shri Nanda: That is a matter of degree of satisfaction. I think there is a feeling that more need be done in equipping the laboratories

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether it is the non-allocation of proper funds which is primarily responsible for non-growth of scientific research in this country or are there

some non-montetary and other factors also which are responsible for it?

Shri Nanda: There is no question of non-growth. The scientific work is growing.

चीन द्वारा वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन

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*१२३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री हेडा :
श्री बसुमतारी :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई में चीन का एक विमान भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में साठ मील तक घुस आया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने मामले में क्या कदम उठाया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, ६ मई १९६३ के दिन ।

(ख) चीन सरकार को विरोधपत्र भेजा गया था, जिन्होंने अतिक्रमण को अस्वीकार किया है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो वायुयान प्रयोग में लाया गया, वह कौन सा था ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : शक तो यह था कि वह चाइनीज का था । इसी लिये प्रोटेस्ट किया गया ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि वह वायुयान किस टाइप का था ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It must be of a jet type because it flew rather at a high level.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर किसी भी देश के हवाई जहाज हमारे हुक्म के वगैर हमारे आसमान पर उड़ें, तो क्या उनको शूट करने का कोई आर्डर दिया गया है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : हमारी एयर फोर्स को इसका पूरा अधिकार है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from this air violation, may I know if the total number of air violations committed by the Chinese during 1963 is on the decrease or on the increase, as compared to 1962?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are a large number of violations, major or minor. Last week I answered a question in the Rajya Sabha on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not a Member of the Rajya Sabha and therefore I want to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the number on the increase or decrease?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is difficult to say, because they are certainly increasing in number.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम ने पूरा अधिकार इन हवाई जहाजों को गिराने का दिया हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस रूसी जहाज को न गिराने का तब क्या कारण था ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : सवाल यह है कि जब वे आते हैं तो इतनी जल्दी आते हैं इतनी स्पीड के साथ आते हैं कि तीन चार या

पांच मिनट में आकर वापिस भी चले जाते हैं और इतने कम समय में बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है जाकर उनको पकड़ना ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if it is a fact that the Chinese have also, in their reply, challenged us to shoot down their planes and to find out whose planes they were? Is it a fact and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is not a question of challenge. When they do not admit or deny a thing it is not a question of challenge.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the latest protest note of the Chinese tells us or ask us to shoot down their planes, because there is a suspicion in their minds that Soviet planes are reconnoitring in our border in order to see the Chinese troop movements? May I know whether that latent suspicion in their mind is correct or whether our Government have any information about that, or whether our Government propose to shoot them down as the Chinese want us to do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basumatari.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No answer?

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether any counter-allegation was made. . . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, it is a legitimate question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you ruled it out of order, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any reply to that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As has been stated by the Defence Minister, our air force have perfect authority to shoot down a foreign plane which comes up here. Normally, in normal circumstances, planes are not shot down; especially the planes may be civil planes; but military planes can be. But, normally, these planes come at a fast pace just across the border, coming at the rate of five, six or seven miles a minute; within about three or four minutes they have been about fifteen miles and they go back. So, unless one has always constantly a large fleet of planes in the air, it is difficult to catch them when they come. That difficulty has been found by all countries, but more specially by us. We have to go up and pursue them. And most of these incursions are just across the border; for about five, six or seven minutes they come and go. Sometimes they may come a little further.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three people are standing and speaking at the same time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister has not answered the question raised by my friend Shri Hem Barua. That question refers to the statement of the Chinese regarding shooting down of their planes; they wanted us, or challenged us, to shoot down the planes.

Shri Hem Barua: The latest protest note of the Chinese refers to that, as far as my information goes. The Prime Minister has not answered the second part of my question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, I forgot to say anything about that. The Chinese have said it is not their plane which has come here and therefore if we find a foreign plane coming it is up to us to shoot it down. They have said that. It is very difficult for us to identify a plane that comes flying at a height of thirty or forty thousand feet and at a speed of about four hundred or five hundred miles an hour. It is difficult. So we

cannot precisely say what type of plane it is, specially if it comes at night.

Shri Priya Gupta: Have you no radar equipment?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The radar does not tell you what type of plane it is. The radar just says that a plane which might be your own or somebody else's has come. Therefore, I cannot definitely say that it is certainly a Chinese plane, but from all the circumstances, it is our inference that coming from the direction from which it does it is likely to be a Chinese plane.

The hon. Member said something about the Soviet plane. So far as we know, there are no Soviet planes about there.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether counter-allegations were made by China on our protests, of the same nature and the same type?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There were no counter-allegations about this particular matter.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जो विमान आम तौर से चीनियों के हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं को पार करके अन्दर आते हैं, उसको चीनी कभी स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तथ्य को एस्टेबलिश करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई होती है ? क्या उनके फोटो वगरह लिये जाते हैं या कुछ और किया जाता है ताकि दूसरे देशों में यह सिद्ध किया जा सके कि चीनी विमानों ने हमारी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण किया है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जो वक्त फोटो वगैरह लेने में लगता है, उस वक्त में वे शट डाउन भी हो सकते हैं। बात यह है कि [illegible] और खुद हम को यह विश्वास होता है कि वायलेशन हो गया है। जब वायोलेशन हो जाता है तो सिवाय प्रोटेस्ट करने के और डिप्लोमैटिक प्रैशर डालने के दूसरा कौन सा रास्ता रह जाता है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कभी तो भारत में पाकिस्तान के लोग लाखों की तादाद में घुस आते हैं और कभी चीन के विमान आ जाते है। यह सरकार बैठी बैठी क्या करती रहती है ? ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह त्यागपत्र क्यों नहीं दे देती है ? इसको त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल प्लेंज के बारे में है, व्यक्तियों के बारे में नहीं।

Caribou Transport Aircraft

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*124. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian Government have offered to sell 16 Caribou transport aircraft to India on credit;

(b) whether it is also proposed to manufacture the aircraft in the Kanpur Avro Factory; and

(c) if so, when the proposals are likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This question will be considered after evaluating the flight test results of the military version of Avro-748 aircraft. A prototype of this version is expected to fly in a few month's time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारी डिफेंस नीड्ज के लिये क्या ये १६ एयरक्राफ्ट काफी होंगे या किसी और देश से भी लेने की तजवीज हो रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : कैरिबू और कोई भी देश देने को तैयार होगा तो हम खरीदेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी सिलसिले में टाटा कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, वह मंजूर की गई थी या नामंजूर की गई थी ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : टाटा कमेटी की सजैशन एवरो बन्द करने की थी और वह मंजूर नहीं हुई है और इसको हम आगे जारी रखना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how many different types of foreign transport aircraft the Indian Air Force is employing at present. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The main question is only about Caribou transport planes. The hon. Member need not go into the larger question concerning all the other aircraft.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am putting this question for this reason. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may table a separate question on that.

Shri Ranga: The point is that there should be co-ordination between the different types.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My quetion is this. Caribous are being acquired now. We have acquired different types of aircraft in the past. May I know whether it is the Government of India's policy, in view of the difficulties of getting spare parts, to concentrate on some particular types of aircraft or to keep on buying different types from wherever we can get them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should confine himself to the main question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan *rose*—

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister is willing to reply to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if he is willing to reply, I am not allowing it

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जो सोलह हवाई जहाज लिये गये हैं, उनके साथ अमरीका ने क्या यह शर्त भी लगाई है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ अगर लड़ाई हुई तो उस लड़ाई में ये काम में नहीं लाये जायेंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : वे अमरीका से नहीं लिये गये, कनाडा से लिये गये हैं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How do these Caribou transport planes compare with C-130s? Have the C-130s not been functioning in a better way for our transport purposes?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly the C-130 is a better type of transport aircraft. But really speaking, it is made for heavy transport.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that attempts would made to manufacture transport aircraft of this type in this country. How long will it take for finalisation?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think it has been answered. The prototype is likely to be flown in two months time.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I would like to know whether the Kanpur factory which has so far apparently manufactured only two Avro-748 is competent. . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is about the Caribou aircraft.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I am coming to that. In introducing a new type of aircraft is this factory competent to cope with the manufacture o a different type of aircraft instead of carrying on with the one which is already under manufacture, of which only two have been manufactured so far?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): May I at the outset make it very clear that no decision has yet been taken to manufacture Caribou aircraft? What is decided is to acquire them. The question of manufacturing Caribou aircraft there or somewhere else will arise only after the military version of the Avro has been tested. I may say that the depot at Kanpur is being enlarged. It is proposed to be made into a company so that more and more aircraft can be manufactured and the capacity increased.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it not a fact that the two planes of Avro-748 are not the only numbers but about 12 planes are likely to be manufactured, and these will also be manufactured in Kanpur along with Avro-748?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already said that there is no decision to manufacture Caribou aircraft. When a decision is taken, it will be time enough to consider where the manufacture is to take place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the Kanpur depot competent. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only when a decision is taken that they will decide where to manufacture it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government in a position to assure us that we now possess the requisite transport aircraft to meet our immediate requirements?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, I can certainly assure the House that we have.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि हम अभी एअरक्राफ्ट खरीद रहे हैं और अगर जरूरत होगी तो दूसरे देशों से और भी खरीदेंगे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरफ का कोई सरकार का विचार है कि इस प्रकार के एअरक्राफ्ट हमारे देश में भी बनें, अगर कानपुर में नहीं तो किसी और जगह पर ? अगर हां, तो कब तक वह विमान बनेंगे ?

The Minister has said that they have purchased 16 aircraft from Canada. He also said that if they need, they will purchase from some other countries also. Is there any plan to manufacture such aircraft in India, and if so, where and how?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Are these aircraft new ones? Also in how many years the credit will be repaid?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The agreement is to purchase new aircraft.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In how many years the credit will be repaid?

Colombo Proposals

*125. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Gulshan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Koila Venkaiah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Colombo proposals have been accepted *in toto* by the Chinese Government;

(b) whether any alternative suggestions or formulae for resolving the India-China conflict have been broached by India, China or other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No Sir. The Chinese Government has not accepted the Colombo Proposals *in toto* and without reservations.

(b) and (c). There have been no alternative suggestions. The Chinese Government also have not made any alternative suggestions to the Colombo Proposals but continue to maintain that direct negotiations should take place between the two countries on the basis of the Colombo proposals while at the same time insisting upon their two reservations which negate the proposals.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the six Colombo countries been apprised of the position from time to time, and is there any truth in certain press reports to the effect that some, if not all, of the six Colombo nations have advised Government to open negotiations or talks with China, irrespective of China's attitude to the Colombo proposals? If so, which are those powers among the six which have so softened, and why?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no truth in the proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was if the Colombo Powers were apprised from time to time and whether they have advised the Government that they must go to the conference table irrespective of the Chinese attitude to the proposals.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated that there is no truth in the proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that in flagrant disregard or contempt of the Colombo proposals, the Chinese troops have made deep thrusts into Indian territory in recent weeks, and are there reasons to believe that after the Chinese Government's denunciation of the recent test ban treaty, the Chinese attitude has further hardened towards India, and that China will go ahead with its war preparations?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a different question. I am sorry you are not following the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From the Colombo proposals you have gone to thrusts by China. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a question about China.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: . . and then you have gone to the test ban treaty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. Because China has denounced the test ban treaty. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Make your question pointed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For your sake I will make it more pointed Is it a fact that in flagrant disregard or contempt of the Colombo proposals, China has made deep thrusts in recent weeks into Indian territory

which under those proposals were proposed to be demilitarised?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The other day I made a statement in this House about the Chinese stations etc., which they have opened. So far as we know, they have added two or three civil stations in the demilitarised area in Ladakh. That is what the hon. Member is referring to as their having made deep thrusts. We think they have got a number of civil stations or civil posts in that demilitarised area which is against the Colombo proposals.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that China says that the interpretations given to her and India at different times by the Colombo proposals are different, may I know whether it is proposed to have a meeting between India and China with the six Powers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Prime Minister of Ceylon has denied the allegation made by the Chinese Government that the interpretations were different. She has said that the same interpretations were given to both countries. There is no proposal or idea of holding this joint conference to which the hon. Member referred.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब कि कोलम्बो प्रपोजल्स को चीन ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है तब हमारी जो जमीन चाइना के कब्जे में है उसको छुड़ाने के लिये हम क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is a different matter.

Shri Nath Pai: The Chinese position with regard to the Colombo proposals was known, that is, they wanted to start negotiations without accepting the proposals. Is it the inference or the reading of the Prime Minister that the present concentration of Chinese troops and other preparations across the Himalayan border, on which he made a statement the other day, is one of their ways of compelling the Government of India to come to the negotiating table without accepting the proposals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a matter of any person drawing his own conclusions. What the hon. Member suggests is a possibility.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह जानते हुए कि कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव यानी ८ सितम्बर, १९६२ की लकीर के मतलब होंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की १७ से २० हजार वर्ग मील जमीन चाइना के कब्जे में रहेगी, और यह भी जानते हुए भी कि जब किसी बातचीत का कोई आधार मान लिया जाता है तो अन्तिम फैसला उसी के आस पास होता है, प्रधान मंत्री कब तक ८ सितम्बर, १९६२ की लकीर को अपनायें रखेंगे, और उनको क्या सदमा नहीं हो रहा है कि अगस्त, १९६२ में इस से ज्यादा अच्छी शर्तें खुद चीनियों से उनको मिल सकती थीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल पूछा जो कि उस समय उठा था जब कि इस सभा में कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करने के बारे में बहस हुई थी। कोलम्बो प्रोपोजल्स में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि हम उनको स्वीकार करते हैं या नहीं। खाली यह बात है कि हम लोग बातचीत करने के लिये राजी हों। तो हम ने कहा था कि बातचीत करने को हम तभी राजी होंगे जब कि चीनियों ने जो बाद में पमला किया है उसको बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया जाये। इसके मानी यह नहीं हैं कि हमने यह स्वीकार किया कि जितनी जमीन पर चीनियों ने पहले कब्जा कर रखा था उसको वह दबा लें। यह बात उनको साफ हो गयी थी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो नहीं रहा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर दिया है, आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has there been a suggestion at any time from Mr. Aly Sabri, the Egyptian Premier that our Government should consider alternative methods of resolving the Indo-China conflict by direct negotiations or otherwise or else the present *status quo* on the border may harden? Have we received any such advice or suggestion from Mr. Aly Sabri or the U.A.R. Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have received no alternative proposals from the U.A.R. or any other Government. We ourselves, as the House knows, have suggested that we will abide by the reference to the International Court at The Hague or we would even accept arbitration of persons or of countries acceptable to both parties.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that China has not only not accepted but has outright rejected the Colombo proposals by their recent action, what is the reaction of our Government and the Colombo proposals Powers to that? Do we still hang on to the Colombo proposals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our reactions have been repeatedly expressed. If the hon. Member says that we should say that we do not accept the Colombo proposals. . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I said that China has not only not accepted but has rejected them by its action. What is the reaction of the Colombo Powers and our own reaction?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Colombo Powers have, it may be said, expressed their regret at China not accepting them. They have not done more nor are they presumably in a position to do more. So far as we are concerned we hold to our position as we have stated previously and meanwhile add to our defensive capacity.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether any Colombo Powers have expressed the view that our reluctance to go to the negotiating table is going against us as with the passage of time the border is likely to freeze on the line of actual control?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not directly, in that way; I do not know what the hon. Member refers to. Another hon. Member referred to this particular matter and said that somebody, some Colombo Power or some Minister said delay in settling this question might be advantageous to China because it holds on to a certain territory.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the Chinese attitude, is it the inference of the Government that China has closed all avenues of diplomatic negotiations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not so for the simple reason that, although they are not present, these exchanges continue.

Shri Hem Barua: Because of the Chinese intransigence, may I know if the Government have approached or whether they propose to approach the Colombo powers with the suggestion that it is high time for the Colombo powers to declare to the world that the Colombo proposals are not acceptable to China, because to let it drift along like this is doing us injustice? Therefore, may I know if the Government have already approached the Colombo proposals with this suggestion and, if so, what is their reaction? If they have not already approached them so far, do they propose to approach the Colombo proposals with this suggestion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have approached the Colombo powers and have informed them of the developments and of the intransigence of the Chinese Government. We have not in a sense dictated or told them that "you must do this now." That would be rather not quite proper for us to dictate the way the Colombo powers or any other country should behave.

But we have indicated the position and left it to them to take such action as they think proper.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government made sure that the new civil posts which China has established in the demilitarised zone are manned by civilians actually or by military men under the garb of civilians?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is very difficult to make sure. Possibly, if not military men those people are half military men.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम इस प्रश्न में तीसरे नम्बर पर है, पर मुझको सवाल करने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया *(Interruptions)*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: On a point of order, Sir जो सदस्य इन प्रश्नों के लिये नोटिस देते हैं और जिनके नाम भी प्रश्नों के साथ अंकित रहते हैं, उनको अवसर नहीं मिलता लेकिन जिन्होंने इन प्रश्नों के लिये नोटिस नहीं दिये होते उनको अवसर दिया जाता है। क्या म भी उसी मार्ग का अनुसरण करें जिसका वे सदस्य करते हैं जो कि नोटिस नहीं देते पर जिनको अवसर दिया जाता है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are about 13 to 14 names; all of them cannot be given a chance. The Speaker has made it quite clear. I am trying to accommodate as many Members from as many parties as possible.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हम भी उसी रास्ते पर चलें ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Speaker has not given any such ruling.

Shri Tyagi: There is no such ruling Members are called on the basis of catching the Speaker's eye; those who catch his eye are generally given preference. There is no rule that the supplementaries should be limited only to those Members who have given notice of the question. Catching your eye is the salient rule.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह मुझे बतला दें कि आंख पकड़ने का रास्ता क्या है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Question No. 126.

Shri Hem Barua: Question No. 132 may also be taken along with this.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They deal with different things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are different things. So, question No. 126 only need be taken up now.

Trespassing by Pakistanis

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*126. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 armed Pakistanis trespassed into Indian territory during May, 1963 at a village near Taraknagar (P.S. Dharam Nagar) and took away some cattle;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to check such incidents which threaten the security of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). On 15-5-1963, some 40/50 Pakistani nationals, armed with deadly weapons and backed by the East Pakistan police, trespassed into an Indian village near Taraknagar in Dharamnagar Sub-Division of Tripura. They forcibly took away 29 head of cattle, after assaulting Indian nationals who were tending the cattle. Protests were lodged by the District Officer and the Tripura Administration, with district and State authorities in East Pakistan, under the Ground Rules Agreement between the Government of India and Pakistan.

No reply has so far been received from East Pakistan, barring a brief acknowledgement stating that the matter was under enquiry. Our border patrol personnel were strengthened and patrolling intensified to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि भारत सरकार इन ज्यादतियों को पाकिस्तान की मित्रता के लिहाज में बरदाश्त कर रही है, या सरकार इतनी दुर्बल हो गयी है कि इन को रोक नहीं सकती ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No comments; you ask only for information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया) ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर सरकार नहीं रोक सकती तो क्यों इन गद्दियों को संभाले बैठी है ? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are commenting upon the action of the Government, but not eliciting any information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कर रही है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow that question.

दूसरा प्रश्न है यशपाल सिंह ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार इस को रोकने के लिये क्या कर रही है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is already stated in the original answer that our border patrol personnel were strengthened and patrolling intensified to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that after a protest was made by the Indian Government over this incident the Pakistan border police admitted the guilt but they would not hand over the cattle to the Indian owners?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The protest was handed over but the cattle has not been surrendered.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether some of the border people on our side helped the trespassers and, if so, whether any enquiry was made in regard to that?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The matter is being enquired into.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the growing Pakistani hostilities, does the Government think that it is just enough to increase the border patrol personnel in a few areas where some incidents have taken place or does the Government think that it has to go in for something more effective to stop Pakistani trespassers because invariably the Pakistan Government's answer to our protests is to ignore them?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know what the hon. Member means by "more effective steps". There are certain rules laid down as to what we should do when such incidents

occur—ground rules. According to those ground rules we proceed, and as far as our side is concerned we try to strengthen the patrol so that these incidents do not occur again.

Shri Swell: These trespasses, assaults and cattle lifting by the Pakistanis have become a normal feature in the border areas. I would like to know whether the Government have thought of some ways, either arming the border people or in some other way, by which the border people themselves can defend themselves against the Pakistani marauders?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Swell: I want to know whether the Government have thought of any means of doing that. I am not suggesting any means.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : टैसपासिंग के खिलाफ जब हम लोग प्रोटैस्ट भेजते हैं तो उसके जवाब का इंतजार गवर्नमेंट कितने दिन तक करती है और कितने दिन तक जवाब न आने पर ऐक्शन लेने के लिये तैयार होती है।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sometimes we get an answer, sometimes an enquiry is conducted and sometimes we do not get any answer.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मेरा सवाल यह है कि उस के लिये कितने दिन तक इंतजार किया जाता है ? क्या टाइम लिमिट है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no time limit.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what reasons have prevailed with the Government in not arming the population living in the border areas so that they may defend themselves? I want to know what reasons have prevailed with the Government in denying arms to the border people so that they may defend themselves?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are various obvious reasons. Arming the peasants on the border will not make them a sufficient force to meet armed militia or armed troops on the other side. It may even result in the arms going to the other side.

Shri Swell: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is reported in the newspapers that the Pakistan Government has deployed military personnel to guard its borders. It is also reported that we on our part employ only police personnel. What prevents our Government from deploying military personnel to guard our frontiers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know the position obtaining in Pakistan. The normal practice is to guard the border by armed police, to be supported by the army from behind, if the need arises. The army is not usually kept on its toes right on the border.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that allegations were made by a Pakistani Minister that India itself has taken the initiative in digging these trenches and massing troops on the border, may I know whether Government has made any effort to have some impartial international observers, like Ambassadors, to go over the border area and see whether there is any truth at all in the Pakistani complaints, especially because Pakistan, as a matter of fact, is doing exactly what it is complaining of?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. It is not proposed to bring any international observers on our frontiers.

Shri Ranga: There are press correspondents who, if these facilities are made available to them, will rebut or deny these allegations after satisfy-

ing themselves of the correct position. Has Government made any such effort?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer is "No".

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Have the Assam Government informed the Government of India that they are not able to provide sufficient border police to protect the frontier due to paucity of funds?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember to have received any such message from them. Our border States are constantly pressing the Government of India to give them more funds for border protection, but that is a different matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I suggest that Question No. 131 may also be taken up, as it also relates to the same subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

भारतीय युद्धबन्दी

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*१२७. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री कछवाय :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० कु० घोष :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री कोया :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री बसुमतारी :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी :
श्री दे० द० पुरी :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री दे० जी० नायक :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन द्वारा युद्ध विराम की घोषणा के बाद चीन सरकार ने भारत को कितने युद्धबन्दी—अफसर तथा जवानों की संख्या अलग अलग—लौटाये ;

(ख) चीन सरकार के पास अब तक कितने युद्धबन्दी और हैं तथा उनके कब तक वापस लौटाये जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) कितने बन्दियों के शव अथवा अस्थियां वापस मिली थीं ; और

(घ) क्या इन युद्धबन्दियों की रिहाई के बाद सभी लापता अफसरों तथा जवानों की संख्या पूरी हो गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) सेना के ६६ अधिकारी, ३५२१ जवान, और अन्य संगठनों जैसे कि आसाम लाइफल्स और जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर फोर्स, के ३५५ व्यक्ति चीनियों द्वारा हमें सौंपे गये हैं ।

(ख) चीन सरकार के अनुसार उनकी कैद में अब कोई भारतीय नहीं है ।

(ग) २६ ।

(घ) जी नहीं, अभी ७७१ ऐसे सेवि-वर्ग हैं, जिनका कोई पता नहीं है ।

[(a) 66 officers, 3,521 Other Ranks belonging to the Army and 355 persons belonging to other organisations such as Assam Rifles and the General Reserve Engineer Force have been handed over by the Chinese.

(b) According to the Chinese Government, they have now no Indian personnel in their custody.

(c) 26.

(d) No Sir; there are 771 personnel who still remain unaccounted for.]

P.O.Ws.

*131 **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri V. B. Gandhi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to various press reports that POWs. released by the Chinese have been completely brain-washed or indoctrinated;

(b) if so, whether they are to be taken back in active service;

(c) if not, what will be their fate; and

(d) whether some of them were paraded through various cities in China?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press Reports regarding attempts made by the Chinese to indoctrinate Indian Prisoners of War.

(b) and (c). Personnel still fit for active service will be retained.

(d) Yes, Sir, 29 officers were taken on a tour of various cities of China.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि हमारे कितने सैनिक ऐसे हैं जिनको कि इनडौक्ट्रिनेट किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : इनडौक्ट्रिनेशन की कोशिश सब के लिये की है लेकिन हमें यह पता चला कि ज्यादातर लोगों पर उसका असर नहीं हुआ । कई लोगों पर असर हो गया है । उन के लिये और रैफ्शर कोर्स करेंगे । अगर रैफ्शर कोर्स देने के बाद भी हमें पता चला कि उन में इनडौक्ट्रिनेशन बाकी रहता है तो उन को डिस्चार्ज कर दिया जायगा ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या जो लोग इनडौक्ट्रिनेट किये गये हैं थोड़े बहुत उन को अलग कम्पों में रखने का इंतजाम किया गया है जिससे कि हमारे दूसरे मिलिटरी अफसरों के ऊपर असर न पड़े ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : पहले तो उन्हें अलग रक्खा गया था लेकिन फिर उनको दूसरे मिलेटरीमैन के साथ रहने की इजाजत दे दी गई है लेकिन अगर उनका दूसरे मिलेटरी अफसरों के साथ रहना ठीक न महसूस हुआ और उनको उन से अलग रखना आवश्यक महसूस हुआ तो उनको अलग रखने की कोशिश की जायगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is Government aware of the insidious propaganda made by Peking Radio and other Chinese Government agencies regarding the fine treatment or very good treatment that they meted out to the Indian prisoners-of-war and the ill-treatment meted out by our

Government to the Chinese detenus in India and, if so, what attempts have been made by Government to tell the truth to the world about both these matters?

An Hon. Member: That is a different question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: After our interrogation of our own people who were repatriated certain instances were brought to our notice about maltreatment. It was also given publicity.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the prisoners-of-war who have returned have said in their statements that they were subjected to inhuman torture in the process of indoctrination?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In some cases such complaints were heard.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो आदमी वहां पर नजरबन्द थे, क्या उनके द्वारा चीनियों की वार स्ट्रेटेजी और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बातों के बारे में कुछ सूचना मिली है। क्या उन से ऐसी बातें मालूम हुई हैं कि उन के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया गया था ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जी हां, मालूम हुई हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether there are known techniques for re-integration of the personalities of those who are brain-washed and, if so, whether these techniques are available to our Defence forces?

Shri Y. V. Chavan: I think, we had looked into this question. The techniques have to be developed from our own experience because the technique that was developed by America was from their experience in Korea which was different. We had appointed a committee of psychologists from the different universities to suggest some means about it and we are developing our own techniques for that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that the Chinese have been exhibiting films which throw a very unfavourable light upon our treatment of their prisoners and they have been showing a film which brings out the favourable reception that they gave to the Indian POWs? Is the Government aware of these things and what is the Government doing in order to counteract this propaganda which is going on in almost all the capitals of the world?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was my question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question which can be answered. What can be done about it? But certainly the Defence Ministry is aware of this type of propaganda that is being done.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that not only were our prisoners-of-war in Chinese custody paraded about in the streets of China but they were also denied the minimum treatment prescribed under the Geneva Convention? If so, may I know the nature of treatment that was meted out to our prisoners-of-war in Chinese hands?

Shri Y. B. Chavan I do not exactly know what the question is. I have not been able to follow it.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is very simple. The Indian prisoners-of-war were being paraded about in the streets of China. Apart from that, they were denied the minimum treatment prescribed under the Geneva Convention. How far is it true and what was the nature of treatment given to our prisoners-of-war in Chinese hands?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking we have made our own protests about even parading because that was not according to the Geneva Conven-

tion. But it seems it was done against their will and our officers had no other alternative. We have certainly lodged our protest about it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether it is a fact that after the return of these prisoners-of-war it was represented on behalf of the Jawans among them that they should be paid their salaries with retrospective effect to cover the whole period of their captivity and whether the Government has acceded to that request.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was not only the question of considering it but really speaking the payments were made to their families.

Shri Tyagi: That is a normal rule.

Shri P. K. Deo: We are told that these prisoners were asked to pose for photographs for documentaries for Chinese propaganda. What steps have been taken by Government besides making the usual protest?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What steps could be taken when the photographs have already been taken?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अक्तूबर और नवम्बर में चीनियों ने हमारे कितने सैनिक उच्चाधिकारी या सामान्य सिपाही गिरफ्तार किये थे और भारतीय सेना ने चीन के कितने उच्चाधिकारी और सिपाही गिरफ्तार कर के लाई ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक भी नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा प्रश्न है । यह इस में से नहीं उठता है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को उत्तर देने दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस प्रश्न को अलाऊ नहीं किया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह मेरे साथ अन्याय है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चीन से जो भारतीय सिपाही छूट कर आय हैं, उन से जो इन्टैरोगशन किया गया, क्या उस से यह भी पता चला है कि जिस स्थान पर चीन के अफसरों और सिपाहियों के खाने की व्यवस्था थी, भारतीय सिपाहियों को वहां पर ले जाया जाता था और उनको दिखाया जाता था कि हमारे यहां अफसरों और सिपाहियों में कोई भेद नहीं है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जी हां, यह कोशिश उन्होंने वहां पर की ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I request you that in the interest of the nation, if the House agrees, Question No. 149 regarding NEFA reverses might be taken up. The Speaker has done it before. There is a precedent for this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Unless the House agrees. Question 128.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House agrees....

Ammunitions

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*128. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yugoslavia has agreed to supply ammunitions to India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The ammunition will be supplied on rupee payment which will be spread over a period of 3 years.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this agreement contains any provision for the sharing of technical know-how or any financial help for the production of this type of ammunication in our country in the near future?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question about production in this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether there has been any limit that they have indicated for the purchase of this ammunition, or is it that we are in a position to purchase from them in any number or in any quantity that we want for our needs?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have decided about the quantities being purchased. But I am not able to give you details. I should not give you the details.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस करार के होने के बाद हमें और किस देश से गोला बारूद लेना पड़ेगा, जो कि हमारे मिलिटरी परपज के लिये जरूरी है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : अगर आवश्यकता पड़गी, तो हम दूसरे देशों से और मांगेंगे ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Question 149 may be taken.

Industrial Truce Resolution

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*129. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the industrial truce resolution since its adoption in November, 1962; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The consensus of opinion in the Indian Labour Conference which reviewed the working of the Industrial Truce Resolution in July, 1963, was that it had, by and large, worked well. The Conference also set up a high-level tripartite standing committee to supervise the implementation of the Truce Reholution in all its aspects. The Committee held its first meeting on August 5, 1963 and reviewed the general labour situation.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know in how many cases the employers violated the industrial truce resolution and in how many cases the workers violated it and what action was taken against the employers who violated the industrial truce resolution?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): So far as the violations are concerned, there have been violations on the part of both the employers and workers. These have been analysed. That information can be given. The question is about what

action was taken. Apart from whatever action is due under any legislation, under the arrangement for the implementation of the industrial truce resolution, the things are brought to the notice of the parties and some amends are being asked for under the code of discipline. In this case, at the time of the Indian Labour Conference, the whole question was reviewed and then, as has been pointed out, the Standing Committee was set up in order to watch the situation frequently to see that the resolution is implemented fully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

An Hon. Member: What about Question 149?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shri Nath Pai: No supplementaries on this very important question?

Shri Priya Gupta: You have extended the time on other such occasions.

Shri Ranga: The Speaker has on many occasions gone beyond the time of the Question Hour if the House wanted. This is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is over and we have other important business.

Shri Ranga: This is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this rate every day we will have to extend it. (*Interruption*). The answer is available to the Members; it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without supplementaries, of what use would the answer be?

Shri Ranga: How can we go on in a wooden fashion?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just mechanical.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wage Board for Road Transport Industry

*130. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for appointing a Wage Board for the road transport industry has been rejected by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) In reply to a representation from a Trade Union Organisation, they have been informed that it is not considered necessary to set up a Wage Board for this industry.

(b) It is felt that the question of wages in this industry can be dealt with suitably by the State Governments through the machinery already available under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Pak. Troops on Indo-Pak. Border

*132. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has of late been massing troops, heavily all along the East Pakistan

border adjoining West Bengal, Assam and Tripura and is digging trenches within fifty yards of the border; and

(b) if so, whether Government have brought the matter to the notice of the Government of Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Reports have been and are being received about the increased activity of East Pakistan rifles and Pakistani military personnel on our eastern borders, particularly on the borders of Assam and Tripura. These activities of the East Pakistan Rifles and Pakistan military personnel have naturally resulted in tension in the area. The attention of the East Pakistan Administration and the Government of Pakistan, has been drawn to the situation on the eastern borders and the urgent need to rectify matters so that the risk of incidents is avoided. Proposals have also been made for early demarcation of the Assam-East Pakistan border, in the Lathitila region, where there is a good deal of tension over the "disputed area".

पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिये एमरजेंसी कमीशन

*१३३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस कर्मचारियों को एमरजेंसी कमीशन में भर्ती के लिय त्याग पत्र देने की शर्त इस बीच हटा ली गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : जी नहीं । राज्य सरकार का विचार है, कि चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा राज्य है, और चंकि उसमें प्रशिक्षित पोलीस कर्मचारियों की पहले ही कमी है, पोलीस कर्मचारियों के सेना में आपाती कमीशन के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र भजने पर लगा प्रतिबन्ध नहीं हटना चाहिये ।

Joint Air Exercises

*134. **Shri Heda:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bade:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Warior:
Shri Fswara Reddy:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangement is agreed upon for joint air exercises with U.S.A. and U.K.;

(b) if so, the details of this agreement; and

(c) whether and long range arrangements have been agreed upon in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. I invite the attention of the hon'ble Member to the press note issued on the 22nd July 1963, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1473/63].

Industrial Disputes Act

*135. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to extend the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Indian Railways;

(b) how far the system of employing workers on contract basis in Railways has been discontinued; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): (a) The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act are already applicable to Indian Railways.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(c) The recommendations of the 19th and 20th sessions of the Indian Labour Conference on the abolition of contract labour system were brought to the notice of all concerned. A Bill to control and regulate the employment of contract labour where total abolition is not feasible is being drafted and will be circulated among the Union Employing Ministries, State Governments etc. when ready. The proposed Bill will not only cover the Railways but other public and private sector undertakings as well.

Broadcast on Food Situation in Orissa

*136. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 13th May, 1963 the Chief Minister of Orissa broadcast from the Cuttack Radio Station accusing opposition parties of creating panic in respect of food situation in the State;

(b) if so, whether a copy of his speech will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether similar facilities will be given to the opposition parties to reply to the various charges made against them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) The Chief Minister of Orissa broadcast a talk from the Cuttack Station of All India Radio on May 13, 1963, on the food situation in Orissa. His broadcast contained some references to opposition parties.

(b) A copy of the talk is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1474/63].

(c) No, Sir. It would be against our policy to do so.

जामनगर में विमान दुर्घटना

*१३७. { **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अल्पसूचना प्रश्न संख्या ६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच जामनगर में हुई विमान दुर्घटना की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) १. कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी के निष्कर्ष ।

(१) वायुयान उड़ान के लिये सर्वथा कारामद था ।

(२) विमान चालक उड़ान लेने के योग्य था ।

(३) विमान पर बोझा भी ठीक लदा था ।

(४) उड़ान के लिये उचित निर्देश जारी कर दिये गय थ और, वह अधिकृत थी ।

२. दुर्घटना का कारण ।

विमान चालक प्रशिक्षण अभ्यास के लिये उड़ा था और पोर्ट की ओर क्रमश: मोड़ में वह १५०० फीट ऊंचा चढ़ गया था । अचानक ही उसने स्टारबोर्ड की ओर तीखी उतराई में मुड़ना शरू किया, और पोर्ट की ओर झटका खाकर असावधानी में चक्कर खाने लगा । उसने संभलने का यत्न किया और वायुयान की स्वचलता को थाम लिया । तदपि इस चकराने से बचाव के दौरान में विमान के लिय संभलने के निमित ऊंचाई पर्याप्त न थी और वह पंख समतल और नोक ५° कोण की अवस्था में ध्वस्त हो गया ।

३. कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की सिफारिशें

(१) विमान चालक अधिकारी डी० कौधरी की मृत्यु सेवा के कारण समझी जाये ।

(२) विमान की क्षति का मूल्य जो ६.५० लाख रुपये है, और उड़ान के वस्त्र और आयुध सामान की क्षति का मूल्य बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया जाये ।

गोआ दमन और दीव

*१३८. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोआ, दमन और दीव में प्रशासन पद्धति सुधारने तथा भारतीय कानून को वहां सुचारु रूप से लागू करने के लिये एक समिति का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह समिति अपनी सिफारिशें कब तक प्रस्तुत करेगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) से (ग) . इस तरह की कोई समिति तो नहीं बनाई गई है , फिर भी, प्रशासन के पुनर्गठन के विषय में सुझाव देने के लिये जो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया था उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और गोआ प्रशासन उस पर धीरे धीरे अमल कर रहा है ।

Officers Killed in NEFA

*139. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Kolia Venkaiah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Swell:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 officials of the NEFA Administration

were killed in a surprise raid by armed tribesmen in Kameng Division on the 7th June, 1963; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 12 NEFA officials were killed in an armed tribal raid at Chayeng Taju in the North-east of Kameng Frontier Division on the 31st May, 1963.

(b) Government's reaction was prompt and effective. Administrative control was immediately re-established and, within less than two months, all the 32 weapons captured in the tribal raid along with 6,759 rounds of ammunition were recovered. Everyone of the 41 main culprits was identified and taken into custody. All this was done with the help of the local people themselves. The causes of this incident have been proved and found to be purely local. There was no Chinese involvement.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

*140. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of constituting a Second Wage Board for working journalists has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman) (a) and (b). Government propose to set up a Second Wage Board for Working Journalists. Steps are being taken to finalise the composition of the Board.

Jute Wage Board

*141. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Wage Board has submitted its final report:

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken so that its submission could be expedited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Not yet. The Board is finalising its report.

(b) and (c). The Board has been trying to complete its work expeditiously and a number of meetings have been held for this purpose. The Board's work is likely to be completed soon.

Government Advertisement in Newspapers

*142. **Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 119 on the 25th February, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to restrict advertisement space in newspapers to 40 per cent. and have taken any decision thereon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). The proposal is not being pursued for the present.

India's Interests in Portugal

*143. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided as to who will represent India's interest

in Portugal after the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the U.A.R. and Portugal; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration the question of extending recognition to the recently established Government of Free Angola in exile?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Government are consulting various friendly Governments but no final decision has yet been reached.

(b) No, Sir.

N.D.F.

*144. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the uses to which the money collected in the National Defence Fund has been put;

(b) how much of it has already been utilized;

(c) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken for the benefit of the donor public to publicise how the funds are being used; and

(d) whether any complaints have been received by Government of misappropriation of such funds or of non-issuance of due receipts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) As decided by the National Defence Fund Committee at its first meeting, the money collected for the National Defence Fund is to be used for all purposes connected with defence, including the welfare of the members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 28 crores has so far been authorised from the Central Account of the National Defence Fund. In addition to this, some expenditure has been incurred in different States in organising collections for the National Defence Fund and for grant of emergent relief to the families of Armed Forces.

(c) A Press Note indicating the details of the expenditure authorised so far has been issued for the information of the public; and

(d) Some complaints of this nature have been received from time to time. These are, as a matter of course, forwarded to the State Governments concerned for appropriate enquiry and action. Most of these complaints are of a frivolous and vague nature and no serious case of mis-appropriation has yet been reported.

Arms Factory

***145. Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslav Government have offered to start arms factory in India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the offer and if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plane Crash near Chandigarh

*146. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. Plane on a Training flight crashed on the 16th July, 1963 near Chandigarh resulting into the death of five men;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the cause of the accident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): .(a) Yes. Sir. Six persons on board the aircraft were killed.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident.

(c) Details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received .

Tripartite Indian Labour Conference in Delhi

*147. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions of the tripartite Indian Labour Conference which met in Delhi in July, 1963; and

(b) the action Government have taken for the implemting the decisions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Conference decided to set up a Tripartite Standing Committee to supervise the implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution.

(b) The Tripartite Committee has already been constituted and its first meeting was held on the 5th August, 1963.

Harijans in Goa

*148. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans living in Goa approached him during his recent visit to the territory for facilities being given to them for entry into temples;

(b) the action proposed to be taken of their requests; and

(c) whether the Untouchability Offences Act has been made applicable to the Union Territory of Goa?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, has been brought into force in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu with effect from the 26th January, 1963, and the Goa Administration has called upon all temples authorities to take immediate steps to implement it. The Mangeshi temple in Goa has already been thrown open to harijans and other temples are likely to take similar action shortly.

Enquiry into NEFA Reverses

*149. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Jena:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Koya:
Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 670 on the 1st April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into military reverses in NEFA during October-November, 1962 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the main findings; and

(c) what military lessons have been learnt as a result of the inquiry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is still under study.

Armament Industry

380. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manufacturing units at present engaged in the Armament Industry; and

(b) whether metal forming and metal cutting, to suit all types of Armament has been given a proper place in the said Industry?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Twenty Ordnance Factories are engaged in the production of arms and ammunition. The exact number of the manufacturing units at present engaged in the armament industry outside the Defence establishments is not known. Up to the end of July 1963, 15 contracts have been placed on 12 firms in civil sector for the supply of components of arms and ammunition.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Third Plan Targets for Orissa

381. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets of the Third Five Year Plan for Orissa have been revised due to emergency or otherwise;

(b) whether Planning Commission have offered assistance to Orissa Government to enable them to adhere to the targets; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman): (a) The State Government's proposal for the revision of the Third Five Year Plan is under examination.

(b) and (c). The details of financing the State's Revised Third Five Year Plan are also under examination and will be discussed in due course.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Orissa

382. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allocated to the Government of Orissa for Minor Irrigation Projects outside its allocation of the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes;

(b) An additional allocation of Rs. 25.83 lakhs was made to the Orissa State for minor irrigation programme (flow and lift irrigation schemes) in 1962-63. During the current year, on the recommendations of the Central Team which visited the State in April, 1963, the State Government have provided an additional allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs for minor irrigation in the Agriculture sector over and above the budget allocation of Rs. 62 lakhs. Besides, funds to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs will be made available for this programme from the Community Development Sector.

Training of Defence Officers Abroad

383. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officers from the Defence Services have been sent abroad for training during 1963 so far; and

(b) if so, how many were sent and where?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 164 officers from the three Services have been sent to Australia, Canada, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaya, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and West Germany.

Technical Personnel in Rajasthan

384. { **Shri Dhulehwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan during 1962-63;

(b) the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered with various Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on the 31st July, 1963; and

(c) the number of persons out of them provided with Employment assistance during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman) (a) 4,571.

(b) 65,443.

(c) 16,489.

Local Development Works of Rajasthan

385. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Rajasthan for the local development works during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount utilised by the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) A sum of Rs. 18·80 lacs was released to Government of Rajasthan as central grant on an *ad hoc* basis during 1962-63 under the Local Development Works Programme against their allocation of Rs. 23·50 lacs. The final adjustment will be made on the basis of actual expenditure.

(b) In Rajasthan the actual expenditure on the Local Development Works Programme in 1962-63 was Rs. 11·58 lacs exclusive of people's contribution and the bulk of it was accounted for by works carried over from the previous years.

Documentary Film on Folk Dances of Rajasthan

386. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any documentary film has been produced on the folk dances of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No documentary film has been produced on the folk dances of Rajasthan exclusively. However, the following documentary films include shots/sequences on the folk dances of Rajasthan:

(i) Rajasthan Series I (Jaipur).

(2) Dharti Ki Jhankar.

(3) The Dancing Feet (Shorter version of Dharti Ki Jhankar).

(4) Jodhpur.

(5) Suratgarh Story.

MIG-21 AERO Engine Factory

387. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the nature of contribution by the Government of Orissa for the construction of the MIG-21 Aero Engine factory in the Koraput District of Orissa?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Orissa Government have agreed to provide necessary land for the factory and the township free of cost, to provide power and water at the periphery of the factory site and also to undertake the responsibility for the civil construction work.

Industrial Training Institute Orissa

388. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students trained in Industrial Training Institutes of Orissa during 1962;

(b) the number of such trained students employed in the Industrial Estates of Orissa; and

(c) whether any scheme has been adopted to give employment to all the trained students after completion of their training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 887.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) The Development Plans, both in the Public and the Private Sectors, are designed to absorb the trainees from the Industrial Training Institute on completion of training.

गोआ में अध्यापक

३८९. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जून में गोआ के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों ने आंदोलन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गोआ में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की संख्या क्या है और इस आंदोलन में कितने अध्यापक शामिल थे ; और

(घ) इस आंदोलन का परिणाम क्या रहा ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). गोआ के प्राइमरी स्कूलों के जो अध्यापक गोआ प्रशासन द्वारा ली गई योग्यता परीक्षा में असफल हो गये थे और जिन्हें यह डर था कि उन्हें नौकरी से अलग कर दिया जायगा उन्होंने जून १९६३ में आंदोलन छेड़ा था ।

(ग) प्राइमरी स्कूलों में १२९३ अध्यापक हैं । शुरू शुरू में इनमें से ३०० अध्यापकों ने आंदोलन श हिस्सा लिया था । बाद में इनकी संख्या घटकर १२० रह गई ।

(घ) शिक्षा का स्तर यथोचित ऊंचा रखने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुय और इसके साथ ही समस्या के मानवीय पहलू को देखते हुय गोआ प्रशासन ने कुछ निर्णय लिय हैं जिन्हें अध्यापकों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

Fort William, Calcutta

390. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large quantity of cement belonging to the M.E.S., Fort William, Calcutta is reported to have been misappropriated during the last 8 years; and

(b) whether a proper inquiry will be made into the store inspection records, stock ledgers, tally cards etc. to verify this?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). As a result of a departmental enquiry held in December 1962, a loss of about 1381

Metric Tonnes of cement was discovered in the stocks held in M.E.S. Division, Calcutta. The matter was referred to the Special Police Establishment and their investigations are in progress. The period during which the loss occurred has not yet been established.

ASC Centre, Gwalior

391. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some recruits of ASC Centre Gwalior died due to inadequate supply of food and medical help during May, 1963; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure proper supply of food and availability of medical help?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). One recruit clerk was taken ill during May 1963 and treated for dysentry. He later died of his illness. An enquiry is being made into the cause of his death.

Report by Team on Nepal

392. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will **the Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether after their visits to Nepal sponsored by the Government of India, Shri Nilkanta Shastri, Professor of Ancient Indian Culture, Dr. A. Ghosh, Director of Archaeology and Dr. P. Bapat submitted any report or gave any suggestions to Government;

(b) if so, the important features of such a report and suggestions made; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to implement the suggestions?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Shri A. Ghosh submitted a report on the Reorganization of Nepal's Department of Archaeology. Shri Nilkanta Shastri and Dr. P. Bapat were not required to submit any report. The former was deputed to Nepal to give a course of lectures at the Tribhuvan University and the latter acts as an Adviser to the Academic Committee of the National Archives of Nepal.

(b) Shri Ghosh made recommendations relating to—

(i) an excavation in the Lumbini-Kapilvastu area in the Nepal Terai;

(ii) a pre-historic exploration in the Kathamandu Valley;

(iii) an iconographic survey of Nepal;

(iv) equipping the Archaeology Department of Nepal with survey instruments and books;

(v) preservation of old paintings;

(vi) publishing a hand-book on Nepali monuments; and

(vii) training of staff such as an archaeologist, a Field Excavator, an Epigraphist etc.

(c) Work on recommendations (i) and (ii) of Shri Ghosh's report has been completed. Work on the other items is in progress.

Prohibition in Goa

393. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce prohibition in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, whether there will be a phased programme therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). In keeping with the assurances given to the people of Goa that their way of life will not be changed without taking the wishes of the people into consideration, the Government do not propose to introduce prohibition in Goa in the immediate future.

Age for Emergency Commission

394. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that upper age limit for the Emergency Commission has been reduced from thirty-five years to thirty years with effect from 1st July, 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our troops are required to operate in difficult terrain and severe climatic conditions. For this physical fitness of a high order is essential; to ensure this the upper age limit has been reduced to 30 years.

Plane Crash near Kanpur

395. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rasumatari:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an IAF Plane crashed at Kanpur on the 18th May, 1963;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) the result thereof and how many such air crashes took place during 1962 and 1963 so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The accident occurred on 18th May 1963.

(b) Yes.

(c) The details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received.

In regard to the latter part of the question, it is not in the public interest to give the information.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

396. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers covered by Employees State Insurance Scheme are given only allopathic treatment;

(b) if so, whether any request has been received for making arrangements for Ayurvedic treatment; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Medical treatment under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is also provided through systems other than allopathy if a substantial number of workers in a particular area demand treatment through a particular system and the State Governments concerned have recognised the qualifications in such system.

(b) Requests have been received for providing Ayurvedic treatment.

(c) Arrangements have been made to provide **Ayurvedic treatment** in Greater Bombay, Hyderabad and Bangalore as per details shown below:—

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Station	Particulars of arrangements made
1	Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	Ayurvedic treatment is provided at the clinics of 339 Ayurvedic

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Station	Particulars of arrangements made
			Medical Practitioners. Besides 2 part-time Specialists in Ayurveda have been appointed and 18 beds have been reserved in M.A. Podar Ayurvedic Hospital.
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	One doctored Ayurvedic Unit has been established at the State Insurance Dispensary Kavadiguda, Hyderabad.
3	Mysore	Bangalore	Two Ayurvedic Units of one Ayurvedic Practitioner each have been established at South End Road and E. S.I. Hospital, Bangalore.

Air Space Violations

397. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Kesar Lal:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Heda:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Bhuta Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian air space violations by Pakistan and Chinese planes separately during the last three months; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) According to the information available to Government today, there have been 16 violations of Indian air space since 19th May 1963 as under:

Chinese aircraft 9
Pakistan aircraft 7 (including one cease-fire violation).

(b) Protests have been lodged with the Governments concerned. As regards cease-fire violation, a cease-fire complaint has been made to the United Nations Observer Team.

Joint Management Councils

398. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had written to the Central trade union organisations requesting them to forward names of idustrial concerns in which conditions were suitable for the formation of joint management councils; and

(b) if so, the response of the organisations thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) Two Workers' Organisations have suggested the names of 20 units for the purpose while replies from the other two Organisations are awaited.

Air Space Violation in Sikkim

399. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chinese aircraft penerated nearly 5 miles into Sikkim on the 17th May, 1963; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Land Reforms in Goa and Diu

400. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to examine the question of land reforms for Goa and Diu has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the precise nature of recommendations made by it;

(c) whether the report has been considered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). A Land Reforms Commission which was appointed on the 28th of February, 1963 for Goa did not include Diu. They have not submitted their report so far.

Shortage of Army Officers

401. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 13,777 persons who had appeared before the Services Selection Board only 3,462 were found suitable; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of the officers rank?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir; this was the position on 22-3-1963.

(b) The following are some of the steps taken to meet the demand for officers:

(1) Increase in the number of Services Selection Boards. (Before the emergency, the number was 6. It is now 12. It is proposed to have 1 more Board shortly).

(2) Expansion of the Special List Cadre by about 550 posts (which are filled by selected JCO's|NCO's).

(3) Recall of officers with reserve liability.

(4) Retention of re-employed officers for a further period, if found suitable.

(5) Suitable expansion in the capacity of the training institutions.

British Institute of Radio Engineering

402. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Council of the British Institution of Radio Engineers has been formed with Maj.-Gen. B. D. Kapur as its first chairman; and

(b) the object of this Institution and whether any scheme has been worked out to provide more facilities for research in radio and electronics?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Institution, like other professional institutions, is concerned with the profession of radio and electronics engineers. Its main object is to raise the professional status of such

engineers. The Institution has no special scheme as such for providing facilities for research. But the question of offering scholarships to members for advanced research in Britain is under consideration by the Institution.

Spares for I.A.F. Planes

403. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable part of Indian Air Force Planes is grounded from time to time on account of lack of British-made spare parts; and

(b) whether the supply position of spare parts has since improved?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Occasionally some aircraft, of British make, with the flying units have temporarily become unserviceable for want of spares, the main difficulty being the availability of supply—with the R.A.F. and with the British manufacturers as some of the types of British aircraft in service with the I.A.F. have gone out of production.

(b) Yes, to a certain extent.

Land Legislations in States

404. **Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in implementing land legislations in the States;

(b) the total surplus land made available for distribution as a result of imposing ceiling on land in various States; and

(c) how much land has been distributed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Progress of land reform has been reviewed in the Planning Commission publication 'Progress of Land Reform' which sas been released recently. Copies of the publication have been placed in the Parliament Library for the use of Members of Parliament.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the legislation for ceiling has been completed in Jammu & Kashmir where 4.5 lakh acres were taken over by the State and distributed. In West Bengal, the State Government has come into possession of 5.24 lakhs acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to share-croppers and landless workers on a yearly basis pending final disposal. More area will become available as implementation proceeds. In the Punjab, declaration of lands held by owners are being scrutinised with a view to determining the surplus area. In the Pepsu area, 13,886 standard acres of surplus land have been distributed to 5144 tenants and in the Punjab area, 36,559 tenants have been settled on 69,362 standard acres. In Uttar Pradesh, 81,036 acres have so far been declared surplus and 43,783 acres taken possession of. Investigations with regard to other lands are in progress. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Tripura, the provisions for ceiling have been brought into force and preliminary steps are being taken for the determination, acquisition and re-distribution of surplus lands. In other States the provisions have yet to be enforced.

Transmitter at Kanpur

405. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a transmitter at Kanpur shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal to set up a transmitter in North Bihar in view of the dangers of the Chinese Aggression from the Northern side of the country is under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A low power mediumwave transmitter is being installed at Kanpur for radiating the Vividh Bharati Service. It is expected to be completed by September, 1963.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The regions in North Bihar are covered by the existing mediumwave transmitter at Patna and the 10 KW. mediumwave transmitter which is being installed at Bhagalpur.

Financial Assistance to Bhutan

406. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** / **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhutanese National Assembly has urged the Gvernment of India to continue to give financial and technical aid to Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Government of India in this regard?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any request from the Bhutanese National Assembly for giving financial and technical and to Bhutan. However, the Government of India are financing Bhutan's Five Year Development Plan and have undertaken to make available financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 17·32 crores for this purpose. Besides, technical officers are also being deputed to Bhutan on request of the Bhutanese Government. Other technical assistance for implementation of various projects is also being made available as far as possible.

Cartoon Films

407. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to expand cartoon film production programme of the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the allocation made for the purpose with details of programme; and

(c) the stage at which the production of puppet films which was started on an experimental basis stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No separate allocation has been made for the cartoon film production programme.

(c) The subject 'Parliament of Diseases' sponsored by the Ministry of Health has been adopted for the production of a puppet film. The script of the film has been approved and further production work is in progress.

Kidnapping of Officer of Nagaland

408. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Noksang Ao, Circle Officer in Nagaland Administration who was kidnapped by the hostile Nagas last December has been released, and has reached Kohima on the 8th May, 1963;

(b) whether efforts have been made to secure the release of those who had been kidnapped with Mr. Ao;

(c) whether it is a fact that hostile Nagas have kidnapped over 300 loyal

Nagas so far and are detaining them; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Security measures have been tightened to check hostile activities.

Trucks and Tractors

409. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of trucks and tractors for defence has been running much behind schedule;

(b) if so, to make up this gap, whether Government have decided to enlist the support of the private sector for the manufacture of components; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The manufacture of trucks is not running behind schedule. On the contrary, the production has been better than the targets, taking all the trucks under manufacture into consideration. The capacity for the Shaktiman 3 ton and the Nissan vehicles sanctioned initially is only 225 per month and the average monthly production during the period January-June 1963 has been 388.

The production of tractors during the period January-June 1963 has however been 74 against the planned target of 95 tractors.

(b) and (c). With a view to increase the production of trucks and tractors further, orders have been placed and will further be placed, on the trade for the components. To the extent more of these components become available, higher production will be possible.

Drama Festival

410. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual summer drama festival organised by the Song and Drama Division was abandoned for 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The annual summer drama festival organised by the Song and Drama Division could not be held during summer this year but it is not proposed to abandon it. It is likely to be held sometime during September this year.

Indo-Pak Police Conference in Calcutta

411. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of District Magistrates and Police Superintendents of Districts of West Bengal and East Pakistan was held at Calcutta at the end of April, 1963;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the Conference; and

(c) whether any concrete proposals were made to avoid border incidents which often take place?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A conference

was held between the District Officers of Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda (West Bengal), and Jessore, Kushtia and Rajshahi (East Pakistan), on April 30 and May 1, 1963, under the Ground Rules Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan. A number of incidents that had occurred in these border areas and that had been the subject of correspondence between Officers of the border Districts of West Bengal and East Pakistan, were discussed at this conference. The conference did not, however, make any concrete proposal to avoid border incidents, although District Officers on both sides expressed their determination to maintain peace in their respective areas.

Tibetan Refugees

412. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees has been completed; and

(b) if not, how many families are yet to be rehabilitated?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There are over 36,000 Tibetan refugees in India. Temporary gainful employment has been provided to approximately 13,000. 10,000 have been or are in the process of permanent resettlement on land. Efforts to provide employment/rehabilitation to the remaining continue.

LT-Gen. B. M. Kaul

413. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn to the statement made by Dr. J. Dharma Teja contradicting his statement in Parliament regarding the appointment of Lt.-Gen. B. M. Kaul by the Jayanti Shipping Co. as its representative in Tokyo; and

(b) if so, what is the actual position?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information given in the House on 6th May, 1963 was on the basis of material available with Government at that time. Having regard to the further information now available with Government, the position is that Lt. Gen. B. M. Kaul is employed under Dr. J. Dharma Teja, Chairman, Jayanti Shipping Company, who has taken him personally as a non-resident Indian to serve as his Personal Adviser in various activities in which he is engaged, including industrial activities in India. The pay that Lt.-Gen. Kaul is likely to get in his employment is 20,000 dollars a year, not free of income tax.

Kashmir Dispute

414. Shri Hem Barua: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum signed by hundred and twenty-five people on behalf of Kashmiris was submitted to the Indo-Pakistani delegations at the Fifth round of talks on Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the memorandum *inter alia* suggested the creation of a "neutral and independent Kashmir Valley" as an "Interim arrangement" till time was ripe for ascertaining the wishes of the people through a plebiscite under U.N. auspices;

(c) since this memorandum follows very closely the demand made by Pakistan at the fifth round of talks on Kashmir, whether Government have enquired into the authenticity or otherwise of this memorandum; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The memorandum was obviously inspired by members of the discredited Plebiscite Front whose views coincide generally with those of Pakistan.

(d) Does not arise.

Sikh Pilgrims' visit to Pakistan

415. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Sikh pilgrims who visited Pakistan during this year so far and the number of Pakistani pilgrims who visited India during the same period?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The number of Sikh pilgrims who visited Pakistan from January 1st to ay 31st, 1963 is about 5318. During the same period, 732 Pakistani pilgrims visited India.

Raid on a Village in Rajasthan

416. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the night of 14th May, 1963 Pakistani dacoits raided village Sardhana under the Ramgarh Police Station in Jaisalmer division, being the first raid on this border area after the joint operation of Pak and Indian Police?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): On the night of May 14|15, 1963 some armed miscreants raided village Sadhana, P. S. Ramgarh, District Jaisalmer and looted property worth about Rs. 51,000, including currency notes, jewellery, personal effects and 4 camels. One of the miscreants was later arrested by the Jaisalmer police and one of the camels was recovered. The other miscreants are reported to have taken shelter in Pakistan.

The matter has been taken up by the Rajasthan Police with the Pakistan police and further investigations are proceeding. The Pakistan police have also made some arrest and recovered some cash and stolen articles.

This was the first raid on this border after the joint operations by the Indian and the Pakistan police during the first week of April, 1963, against dacoits operating in this area.

Trespassing by Pak Armed Group

417. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an armed Pakistan group trespassed into Indian border village of Phulkabari Kangsibari under Ekliganj Police Station in West Bengal on 25th May, 1963 and raided the houses and escaped with ornaments and cattle?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir.

On the night of May 25|26, 1963 about 10|12 Pakistani nationals, armed with lethal weapons, trespassed into Indian territory and committed a dacoity in the house of an Indian national in the village Fulkadabri Kashiabari, P. S. Mekliganj. District Cooch Behar. The miscreants assaulted the inmates of the house and decamped with cash, household articles and cattle worth Rs. 1,200.

Water Supply Scheme for Kothagudium

418. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of a sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs to M|s. Singareni Collieries Company for the Water Supply scheme for Kothagudium Collieries has been made; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Not yet.

(b) The requisite agreement has not been executed by the Colliery Company.

Empolyees' State Insurance Scheme

419. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the proposal to increase the contribution of the Employers towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme to statutory maximum stands; and

(b) the main reasons for not giving effect to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The rate of employers' special contribution in implemented areas was raised from 1¾ per cent to 2½ percent. of the wage bill with effect from 1-4-62. The expenditure on the Scheme at present being within its income it is not considered necessary to increase the rate further for the present.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूल

४२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २२ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९७२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सैनिक स्कूल स्थापित करने के बारे में अंतिम निश्चय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो, क्या उस स्कूल के स्थान, वित्तीय प्रबन्ध और केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में एक विवरण पटल पर रखा *जाएगा ?*

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सैनिक स्कूल के लिए स्थान के विषय में, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अभी किसी अन्तिम निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंची है ।

नेफा में जीप दुर्घटना

४२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री १५ फरवरी, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५ के उत्तर के संबंध में जयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेफा क्षेत्र में बोमदीला के समीप गत ५ फरवरी, १९६३ को जो जीप दुर्घटना हो गई थी, उसकी जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) उस जांच के फलस्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) दुर्घटना से संबंधित गाड़ी जीप नहीं बल्कि एक सैनिक ट्रक था । इस संबंध में आयोजित हुई कोर्ट आव इन्क्वायरी के अनुसार दुर्घटना एक मशीनी त्रुटि के कारण हुई थी ।

(ख) मशीनी त्रुटि के कारणों की तकनीकी विशषज्ञ अब जांच कर रहे हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमावर्ती सड़कें

४२२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री ८ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहरादून में उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र की सीमावर्ती सड़कों के लिए चीफ इंजीनियर का दफ्तर खोलने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उस कार्यालय की स्थापना के फलस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में

में सड़क निर्माण कार्य को कौन सी विशेष प्रगति मिली है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) निर्णय किया गया है कि चीफ इंजीनियर का कार्यालय देहरादून में ही रखा जाए ।

(ख) चीफ इंजीनियर द्वारा सड़कों का काम १ जुलाई, १९६३ में हाथ में लिया गया था । काम की प्रगति के विषय में इस नए प्रबन्ध के प्रतिकर का इतना जल्दी मूल्यांकन करना उपयुक्त न होगा ।

Post War Reconstruction Fund

423. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any apportionment has so far been made to allot the funds available with the Post War Reconstruction Fund Committee, Madras to the States of Kerala, Andhra and Mysore;

(b) for how long this matter has been pending and steps taken to expedite the matter; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Government of Madras was asked on the 30th June, 1962 to divide the net assets of the residuary Madras Post War Services Reconstruction Fund as on 1st November, 1956 among the reorganised States of Madras, Kerala and Mysore and the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the proporation of 81.40: 14.43: 4.11: 0.06. The State Government was also asked to intimate the net amount due for payment to each State and territory on a suitable current date after making adjustments for additions to or expenditure from the share of each State since then, so that the Central Government may issue a suitable notification under Section 12 of the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890.

Advice was issued to the Government of Madras on the 12th December 1957 for the distribution of the net assets of the Composite Madras Post War Services Reconstruction Fund in the Composite Pool Account among the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the same proportion in which the main Composite Fund had been allocated namely in the proportion of 62-2|3: 36: 1-1|3 and for reporting the net amount due for payment to each State.

Both reports are awaited from the Government of Madras. They have been reminded in the matter.

Armed Forces Medical College, Poona

424. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an entrance examination for admission to the First Year of the M.B.B.S. Degree Course at the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona was held at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras;

(b) the number of candidates who sat for the examination and the number of candidates selected with reference to each State;

(c) the number selected for the grant of stipends, State-wise; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to conduct the examination at all State Capitals?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, in July 1963.

(b) Information regarding the number of candidates who appeared for

the examination from each State is not readily available. The number of candidates who appeared at the different centres and the number selected and offered admission is as follows:—

	Number appeared	Number selected
Bombay	118	32
Delhi	191	57
Madras	31	12
Calcutta	12	6
Lucknow	86	24
(c)		
Andhra Pradesh	—	3
West Bengal	—	2
Bihar	—	—
Delhi	—	7
Gujarat	—	1
Jammu & Kashmir	—	1
Kerala	—	9
Madhya Pradesh	—	—
Madras	—	6
Maharashtra	—	7
Mysore	—	1
Orissa	—	1
Punjab	—	4
Rajstahan	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	—	17

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Indian Embassy in China

425. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister be pleased** to state:

(a) the cost of maintenance of the Indian Mission in the Peoples' Republic of China during 1960, 1961 and 1962; and

(b) the number of booklets, leaflets, and notes issued by the Indian Embassy in China during each of the above years?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The expenditure during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 196263 was as under:

1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	*Total*
17, 13, 058	16, 33, 676	15, 86 180	49, 32, 914

(These figures include the expenditure incurred on our Embassy at Peking as well as the Consulates General at Shanghai and Lhasa and the Trade Agencies at Yatung and Gyantse, which posts have all been since closed).

(b) The number of booklets, leaflets, etc. issued by the Embassy of India, Peking during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 was as under:—

Booklets

1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	*Total*
40	362	381	783

Leaflets

1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	*Total*
100	116	100	316

News bulletins (in English)

	1960-1961	1961-62	1962-63	*Total*
Regular	4,720	4,138	1,151	10,009
Special	2,706	3,648	3,798	10,152
	7,426	7,786	4,949	20,161

News bulletins (in chinese)

Regular	13,870	10,300	1,611	25,781
Special	2,920	1,610	815	5,345
	16,790	11,910	2,426	31,126
Total of leaflets etc. per year	24,356	20,174	7,856	52,386

विदेशी शस्त्रों के प्रयोग का प्रशिक्षण

४२६. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मित्र देशों से सहायता के रूप में में जो शस्त्र तथा उपकरण मिल रहे हैं उनके प्रयोग मे प्रशिक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) विदेशों से जो लोग इस कार्य के लिए आये या बुलाये गये हैं उन पर कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है और कितने प्रतिशत भारत देगा; और

(ग) आधुनिक अस्त्र-शस्त्र का उचित उत्पादन देश में ही हो सके और आत्म-निर्भरत सम्भव हो इस दिशा में कार्य की क्या प्रगति है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) मित्र देशों से सहायता के तौर पर मिले साज सामान और अस्त्र शस्त्रों के प्रयोग में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए निम्न प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं :—

(१) कई प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में नियमित पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जाते हैं।

(२) प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए यूनिटों में पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं।

(३) प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए यूनिटों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण दल भज जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न का इशारा शायद उन द्वारा दिए गए अस्त्र शस्त्रों का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए बाहर से आने वाले सैनिक सेविवर्ग से है। इस प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध अपने ही सेविवर्ग द्वारा किया गया है।

(ग) अस्त्र शस्त्रों और साज सामान का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और मूल महत्व रखने वाले साज सामान और अस्त्र शस्त्रों की नई मदों का उत्पादन स्थापित करने के लिए पग उठाए गए हैं। प्रतिरक्षा कार्यक्रम की प्रथम प्रावस्था के अधीन ६ नए कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। १९६३-६४ में फौजी कारखानों में उत्पादन किए जाने वाले प्रतिरक्षा साज सामान के मूल्य का अनुमान १०० करोड़ रुपये हैं, जो १९६१-६२ के उत्पादन के दुगने से अधिक है।

Kidnapped Santhals

427. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether all the 21 Santhals who inadvertently crossed into Pakistan territory in April, 1963 were released by the East Pakistan Government?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes. Sir, all the 21 Santhals have returned to India.

Posts set up by Chinese

428. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bade:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the newspapers dated the 11th June, 1963 in which the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai is reported to have stated that China has set up 26 civilian posts within the 20 Kilometre

zone on their line of actual control along with the Sino-Indian frontier; and

(b) whether Government of India permitted such a move on the part of the People's China?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In a note dated March 2, 1963 the Chinese Government informed the Government of India of the completion of the withdrawal by Chinese forces to areas 20 km. behind their so-called line of actual control and of the setting up 26 Chinese "civilian check-posts" within the 20 Kilometre zone on the Chinese side of this line. Of the 26 "civilian" posts, 16 posts in the Eastern sector and 3 posts in the middle sector are north of the Indian frontier. In the western sector, one post lies to the north of the Karakoram Pass outside Indian territory but 6 posts are on Indian territory in the demilitarised zone where, according to the Colombo Proposals, establishment of civilian posts in the demilitarised area in the Western sector is a matter to be agreed upon by both the Indian and Chinese Governments.

There is no question of the Government of India accepting this unilateral move of the Chinese Government. The Government of India has protested to the Chinese Government in regard to their illegal setting-up of posts in the Western sector and also drawn attention to the consequent violation of the Colombo Proposals, which the Chinese Government has purported to accept "in principle".

Uranium

429. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Kesar Lal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to buy Uranium from Spain for its atomic reactors;

(b) the total requirement of Uranium of this country; and

(c) quantities of Uranium indigenously produced and imported together with the names of exporting countries?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. A small quantity of uranium concentrates will be imported from Spain during this calender year.

(b) The total requirements of uranium or uranium oxide will depend on the number and types of atomic power stations that it is decided to put up.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

तिलक नगर, दिल्ली में एक खाई का गिरना

४३०. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ८ मई, १९६३ को तिलक नगर के पास नजफगढ़ रोड पर एक खाई गिर जाने से तीन मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घटना का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उस दुर्घटना की कोई अधिकृत जांच करवाई है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमन्त्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्वर्गीय सर्व श्री राम मूल धन, चन्द और घासी राम नगरपालिका के एक उप-ठेकेदार द्वारा तिहाड़ गांव में एक गन्दा नाला खोदने के लिए लगाए गए थे । श्री राम धन गन्दे नाले में लकड़ी की बल्ली लगा रहा था । इस बीच अचानक उसके पांव के

नीचे से मिट्टी खिसक गई और वह मिट्टी के नीचे गहराई में दब गया। सर्वश्री मूलचन्द और घासी राम, जो उस समय गन्दे नाले के बाहर बैठे थे, अपने साथी को बाहर निकालने के लिए एक दम नाले में खुद पड़े, परन्तु खाई के दूसरी ओर की मिट्टी उनके ऊपर गिर जाने से व पूरी तरह मिट्टी के नीचे दब गए।

सूचना प्राप्त होने पर दमकल और पुलिस दोनों घटना स्थल पर पहुंची और बचाव कार्य शुरू किया। जब उन्हें बाहर निकाला गया तब वे तीनों व्यक्ति मर चुके थ।

(ग) ज्ञात हुआ है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के नगर-पाल ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिए आदेश दिया था। उन्होंने उस स्थान पर पूर्वोपाय न करने के कारण एक कर्मचारी को मुअत्तिल भी कर दिया है।

अणुविक वैज्ञानिकों का सम्मेलन

४३१. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :
श्री वारियर :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री म० ना० स्वामी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** २९ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६९ के उत्तर के सम्बध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) टोकियों में हुए अनुविक वैज्ञानिकों के सम्मेलन के निर्णय जो सरकार के विचाराधीन थे उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय हुआ है ; और

(ख) क्या सम्मेलन के प्रस्तावों पर हुए निर्णयों की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क). तथा (ख). सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही का अन्तिम विवरण अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। इस कारण सम्मेलन के प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है। सम्मेलन की समाप्ति पर प्रसारित की गई विज्ञप्ति की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी-१४७५/६३]**

प्रतिरक्ष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

४३२. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के नये राजदूत श्री श्री बेस्टर बोल्स ने २५ मई, १९६३ को यह कहा बताते हैं कि भारत का प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है और इसीलिये भारत को वही जंगी सामान देना चाहिये जिसे वह प्रयोग कर सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पृष्ठभूमि में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण की गति बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जाने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) उसका वास्तविक वक्तव्य जो एक टेलीविजन गोष्ठी के दौरान में दिया गया था, नीचे दुहराया गया है :—

> "उनके प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बहुत समय लेते हैं। साज सामान का ध्यान रखने की तैयारी समय लेती है। सच ही, हम उन्हें उस सामान से अधिक नहीं देना चाहते कि जिसे वह सम्भाल न सकें। प्रमुख तथ्य तो यह है कि न तो वे ही चाहते हैं कि साज सामान व्यर्थ जाए और न ही हम।"

(ख) और (ग). उनके मांगे साज सामान को सम्भालने में सरकार को कोई

कठिनाई दिखाई नहीं देती । सशस्त्र सेवाओं की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को विशेष कर पूरा करने के लिए नियित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सम्पूर्ण करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न पग उठाए हैं । नए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, वर्तमान संस्थाओं की क्षमता बढ़ा दी गई है, और बहुत से पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि घटा दी गई है । साथ साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि प्रशिक्षण के स्तर गिरने न पाएं ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी

४३३. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन डेढ़ हजार तिब्बती शरणार्थियों में से, जो पिछले कई महीनों से नेपाली सीमा पर स्थित एक शिविर में रह रहे हैं, १६५ व्यक्तियों को शिमला के निकट बसाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थान का विवरण और उनके पुनर्वास पर कितना रुपया व्यय होगा ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) और (ख). अप्रैल, १९६३ में लगभग १,८०० तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को मानवता के नाते नेपाल से भारत आने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी । इनमें से १६५ तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को एक दल हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़क बनाने के काम में लगा हुआ है । इन्हें स्थायी रूप से बसाने के प्रश्न पर उस समय विचार किया जाएगा जिस समय शेष तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को बसाने के बारे में विचार होगा ।

Fighter/Transport Planes from Abroad

434. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fighter/transport planes purchased by Government recently from the Western countries; and

(b) the terms of such purchases?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) During this year some Caribou aircraft, which are transport planes, are being purchased from Canada.

(b) The exact terms of purchase are being negotiated. The cost of the aircraft will, however, be met from the loan recently granted by the Government of Canada for the purpose.

सरदार पटेल के भाषण

४३५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरदार पटेल के जो प्रमुख भाषण प्रकाशित हुए थे वे अब अप्राप्य हैं ; और

(ख) इन भाषणों को फिर से प्रकाशित करने की जो बात विचाराधीन थी, उसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). भाषणों के हिन्दी संस्करण की प्रतियां अभी मौजूद हैं । अंग्रेजी संस्करण समाप्त हो गया है और इसको फिर से छपवाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

Army Chief's visit to Nepal

436. **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of the Indian Army Staff went to Nepal in **June**, 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Chief of the Army Staff was in Nepal from June 4 to 9, 1963.

(b) He was invited by the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army to visit Nepal, to renew the age-old friendship between the Indian Army and the Royal Nepalese Army. Government approved the visit.

Second National Highway from Jamduar to Bijni

437. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or representation for construction of a second National Highway Road from Jamduar to Bijni to connect with the present diverted National Highway from North Salmara just to avoid the present one which runs along the border of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal or representation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A proposal to construct a lateral road from Siliguri to Amingaon which is likely to pass through Kochungaon and Gijni, is under consideration. The road will not pass through Jamduar.

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना

४३८. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूप-रेखा तैयार करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री तथा योजना उप-मन्त्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : योजना आयोग का भावी नियोजन प्रभाग ऐसे लगातार चलने वाले अध्ययन का कार्यक्रम अपना रखा है जिसका सम्बन्ध अगले १०–१५ वर्षों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के दीर्घकालीन विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं से है। मुख्य औद्योगिक और कृषि पदार्थों सम्बन्धी मांगों के अध्ययन हाथ में लिए गए हैं और इनमें कई पहले ही पूरे हो चुके हैं। इन अध्ययनों के निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होने पर भावी नियोजन प्रभाग ने कुछ थोड़े से प्रमुख उद्योगों के विषय में अग्रिम कार्रवाई नोट तैयार किये थे जिससे कि उन विभिन्न कार्रवाइयों तथा क्रिया-कलापों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा सके जिनके सम्बन्ध में तत्काल तथा भविष्य में विभिन्न समयों पर उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है ताकि १९७०–७१ का प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य पूरा हो सके।

चौथी योजना को तैयार करने का काम पिछले वर्ष शुरू किया गया और प्रारम्भ में इस्पात, कोयला, बिजली, भारी इंजीनियरी, बेसिक रासायनिक पदार्थ, उर्वरक, परिवहन और तकनीकी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में नियोजन दल गठित करने का निश्चय किया गया। बाद में अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए इसी प्रकार के नियोजन कार्यकारी दलों को गठित करने का प्रश्न सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों के साथ उठाया गया। मोटे तौर पर से नियोजन कार्यकारी दलों के लिए विचारार्थ विषय निम्न हैं :—

(१) तीसरी योजना की अवधि में कार्यक्रमों तथा योजनाओं की प्रगति की समालोचनात्मक समीक्षा करना;

(२) वर्तमान रुख और अन्य उपलब्ध आंकड़ों की सूरत में तीसरी योजना के अन्त में बनने वाली सम्भावित स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करना; और

(३) मोटे तौर से १५ वर्ष की अवधि अर्थात् १९६६–८१, या अधिक ठोस रूप में १० वर्ष की अवधि

अर्थात् १९६६–७६ के लिए जैसा भी उचित हो, चौथी योजना के लिए प्रस्तावों को तैयार करना ।

इस समय ये दल तीसरी योजना की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित १९७०–७१ के लिए निश्चित अस्थायी लक्ष्यों के आधार पर अन्तिम रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं । अगले मार्च जब मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन का कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा तब चतुर्थ योजना के आकार और ढांचे के सम्बन्ध में इन दलों को और निर्देशन देने का प्रस्ताव है । अब तक निम्न नियोजना/कार्यकारी दलों का गठन किया गया है :—

१. आंतरिक तथा बाहरी साधन ।

२. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार तथा विकास उप-दल—आयात प्रतिस्थापन तथा आयात ।

३. उद्योग : (१) इस्पात, (२) मशीन निर्माण, (३) उर्वरक, (४) हल्के किस्म के इंजीनियरी उद्योग, (५) रासायनिक पदार्थ, (६) अलोहीय धातु, (७) कपड़ा और जहाज निर्माण

४. ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग : (१) खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग, (२) लघु उद्योग, दस्तकारी तथा रेशम उत्पादन और (३) करघा तथा नारियल के छिलके का रेशा ।

५. कोयला ।

६. खनिज पदार्थ (कोयला के अलावा अन्य) ।

७. परिवहन के लिए नियोजन समिति ।

८. संचार तथा सिविल विमानन तथा अध्ययन दल : (१) तार तथा टेलीफोन (२) डाक सेवायें और (३) सिविल विमानन तथा मौसम विज्ञान ।

९. बिजली ।

१०. परमाणु शक्ति का अनुसन्धान तथा विकास ।

११. सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियन्त्रण तथा नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं में भू-संरक्षण ।

१२. तकनीकी शिक्षा ।

१३. अनुसन्धान तथा विकास (सी० एस० आई० आर०)

१४. सामान्य शिक्षा ।

१५. कृषि सम्बन्धी नियोजन दल और कार्यकारी दल : (१) मांग प्रक्षेप (२) भूमि तथा जल प्रयोग और सहकारिता नियोजन, (३) खाद्यान्न, उत्पादन, (४) व्यापारी फसलों का उत्पादन (५) बागबानी, (६) पशु-पालन तथा पशु-धन विकास, (७) डेयरी उद्योग, (८) जंगल, (९) भूमि सुधार तथा भूमि-हीन मजदूरों का पुनर्वास, (१०) लघु सिंचाई, (जल निकास सहित), (११) भू-संरक्षण तथा भूमि-सुधार, (१२) खाद तथा उर्वरक, (१३) उन्नत बीज, (१४) सुधरे किस्म के कृषि औजार तथा मशीनरी, (१५) पौदा संरक्षण, (१६) कृषि हाट-व्यवस्था, (१७) कृषि अनुसन्धान, (१८) कृषि प्रशासन, कर्मचारी गण, शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण, (१९), कृषि विस्तार तथा सघन कृषि कार्य-क्रम, (२०) कृषिअर्थ अनुसन्धान तथा फार्म प्रबन्ध अध्ययन, (२१) कृषि आंकड़े, (२२) कृषि ऋण, (२३) कृषि उत्पादन के लिए मूल्य सम्बन्धी

प्रोत्साहन और उपदान और (२४) योजना कार्यान्वयन, सहायता तथा प्रगति का स्वरूप

१६. नीति दल और कार्यकारी दल : (१) मछली पकड़ने के क्षेत्र, (२) खाद्य पदार्थों को तैयार करना (सहायक खाद्य पदार्थ सहित), (३) भंडारण तथा गोदाम और (४) चीनी और गन्ना ।

१७. सामुदायिक विकास, (२) पंचायत राज, और (३) सहकारिता

१८. शिल्पी प्रशिक्षण तथा रोजगार आदि और उप-दल : (१) शिल्पी प्रशिक्षण तथा अप्रेंटिसी, (२) जन-शक्ति तथा रोजगार, और (३) सुपरवाइजरी ट्रेनिंग ।

१९. नगर तथा ग्राम नियोजन (जल सप्लाई तथा जल निकास सहित) और उप-दल : नगर तथा ग्राम नियोजन, और (२) जल सप्लाई तथा जल निकास ।

२०. स्वास्थ्य और उप-दल: (१) पेशावर शिक्षा, (२) चिकित्सा सुविधा, (३) जन स्वास्थ्य तथा रोग नियन्त्रण और (४) औषधि तथा मडिकल स्टोर्स ।

२१. समाज कल्याण ।

२२. पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण ।

२३. सांस्कृतिक कार्यकारी दल ।

२४. आवास और शहरी तथा ग्रामीण नियोजन ।

२५. (१) ऐच्छिक संस्थाओं की निर्माण सेवा, और (२) श्रम सहकारी समितियां ।

ऐसी आशा है कि ये सभी दल अपनी रिपोर्ट मार्च, १९६४ तक प्रस्तुत कर देंगे ।

National Labour Corps

439. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of formation of National Labour Corps has been fully implemented; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

M.E.S., Ambala

440. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of nearly Rs. 40,000 has been paid to the M.E.S. contractors at Ambala Cantt. in 1963 for overhauling of ceiling fans;

(b) whether this work was being previously done by the departmental labourers without any extra expenditure; and

(c) if so, the reason for giving this normal work to the contractors?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Two contracts for overhauling of fans and replacement of worn out parts etc., in Ambala Cantt. were concluded after inviting tenders as under:—

(i) lump sum contract for Rs. 20,764;

(ii) Item rate contract for Rs. 19,231.

Work so far done is of the value of Rs. 11,192 under (i) and Rs. 15,927 under (ii).

(b) Minor maintenance of fans was undertaken by departmental labour; but no work on a comprehensive scale, as in the present case, was carried out previously.

(c) Owing to its magnitude, the work could not be carried out through the normal departmental labour and was, therefore, executed through the agency of contractors.

Thermal Power Station at Palana (Rajasthan)

441. Shri Karni Singh Ji: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether the Thermal Power Station which was originally planned to be installed at Palana in Rajasthan is now to be built with American loan at Satpura in Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): No, Sir. The proposed Thermal Power Station at Palana was not included in the final Plan.

Production of Supersonics

442. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 25th March, 1963 and state the latest progress of the discussion of the Egyptian team of jet aircraft production with Indian experts of Bangalore with regard to the joint production of supersonic fighter aircraft?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The visit of the U.A.R team to this country was followed up by a return visit of an Indian team to the U.A.R. The areas and mode of mutual co-operation in th field of development and production of Defence equipment in this field, are under consideration.

Foreign Experts on Plan Projects

443. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign experts are being invited to go into the progress or otherwise of various Plan projects now in operation;

(b) if so, the countries from which the experts are being drawn; and

(c) the specific fields and/or projects which the team of experts is required to examine?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is engaged in a study of fifteen projects in the public sector in the field of Industry, Minerals, Power and Transport with a view to evolving suitable systems for programming, scheduling, reporting and planning of materials. In connection with this study, it is hoped to avail of the assistance for short periods of a few specialists from the United States where considerable progress in developing management and control techniques has been made in recent years.

कोटा में बेदखली के नोटिस

४४४. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) मिलीटरी आफीसर कमांडिंग ने स्टेशन रोड पर बंगलों के सभी मकान मालिकों को नोटिस दे दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नोटिस किस आधार पर और किस लिये दिये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली हल्के के सैनिक सम्पत्ति अधिकारी ने इक्कीस व्यक्तियों को कारण-बताओ नोटिस दिए हैं, जो प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय की भूमि पर अनधि-

कृत तौर पर कब्जा जमाए ख्याल किये जाते हैं, और जिन्होंने उन पर बंगले बना रखे हैं। इन बंगलों के मालिकों ने इन नोटिसों के उत्तर दिए हैं और मामला निरीक्षणाधीन है।

Ministers' Tours in Planes

445. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many times since the Emergency, aircrafts of the IAF were made available to Central Ministers for their tours;

(b) in how many instances the families of the Ministers were allowed to accompany them on these special flights; and

(c) whether in such cases, the families travelled on Government expense or whether the Ministers paid for them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 124 flights upto the end of July 1963 since the declaration of Emergency on 26th October, 1962.

(b) The Passenger lists do not indicate the relationship of any passenger to Ministers. In so far as it could be judged, it appears that members of the families of the Ministers coming within the relationship of wife, son, daughter or grand-son accompanied them on certain flights as under as against a total of 114 flights upto the end of June 1963:—

	No. of flights
Prime Minister .	14
Defence Minister	7
Home Minister	9

(c) According to the Rules, the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Home Minister have full discretion to take any other passenger with them as considered necessary for the purpose of their journey. No recoveries were made for the airlifts in question.

Indian Missions Abroad

446. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the Indian Missions abroad publication of journals or news bulletins are taken up for circulation in the respective countries;

(b) which of the foreign missions in India publish their own journals;

(c) whether the journals published by the Indian Missions are in English or in the language of the country concerned; and

(d) amount spent for their publication annually?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (c). A statement giving the required information in regard to the regular publications of our missions abroad is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1476/63] In addition, some Missions bring out occasional or *ad hoc* publications from time to time.

(b) A list of foreign missions in India which are, according to information with us, publishing journals of their own, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1476|63].

(d) Rupees 11,31,000 approximately.

Pensions of Army Personnel

447. { Shri Gulshan: / Shri Buta Singh: / Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in recent years effected any increase in pensions of retired army personnel;

(b) if so, whether the same increase is applicable to the persons migrating from Pakistan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from the 1st April, 1958, Indian military pensioners drawing pension under the old pension code, have been granted enhanced rates of temporary increase in pension and orders to this effect were issued in December 1960.

(b) and (c). The benefit of the enhanced rate of temporary increase is available only to pensioners in whose case the pensionary liability devolves on the Government of India. Under the agreement reached between India and Pakistan in April 1949 the liability for a particular central pension devolves on the Government of India provided it was transferred to India upto the 31st December, 1947, or the provisional payment of which was authorised by that date. In view of this, in the case of those displaced pensioners who got their pensions transferred to India after the 31st December, 1947, the liability devolves on the Government of Pakistan and the revised rates of temporary increase in pension are not admissible to them.

P.O.Ws.

448. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs stated in June, 1963 that the Chinese had accounted for all the persons they had taken prisoners in October-November, 1962;

(b) whether subsequently a spokesman of his Ministry stated that 800 men of the Indian Army are still to be accounted for; and

(c) if so, the facts of the case?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir; this statement was made in May 1963 and not in June 1963.

(b) Yes, in July 1963.

(c) The reference made in the statement of May 1963 was to the number of persons declared by the Chinese as held by them. The reference made in the statement of July 1963 was to the number of Army personnel who were still missing and could not be accounted for, after taking into account the prisoners and dead bodies handed over by the Chinese and dead bodies found in the battle areas. The number of Army personnel still unaccounted for is 771.

Naga Hostiles

449. **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 village Guards were killed by the Naga hostiles in village Kidima of Kohima district in the beginning of July, 1963; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, in the third week of June, 1963.

(b) A party of about 50 Naga hostiles raided Kidima village on 18th June, 1963 and opened fire on unarmed village Guards who were in the village to do their kheti. A Village Guard Jamedar and another Village Guard Jawan were shot dead and five other Village Guards were kidnapped. The dead bodies of three of the kidnapped were later found in a nullah near Kidima. The fate of the remaining two is not known. It is, however, believed that they have also been killed by the hostiles.

Engines for H.F.-24 Aircraft

450. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase Engines for H.F.-24 Aircraft;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how many?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) There is no proposal now to purchase ready-made Engines for H.F.-24 Aircraft, except for testing purposes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cotton

451. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission's Committee on natural resources has, in collaboration with the specialised agencies like the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, made a comprehensive review of the production, demand and utilization of cotton in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings of the review?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report on the Study of Cotton in India is under print and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

Working Class Cost of Living Index

452. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstruct the working class cost of living indices, afresh on a new basis, evolved as a result of recent sample surveys into the family budgets of the workers in Bombay and elsewhere;

(b) whether it is proposed to reconstruct the indices only for Bombay or for all other important Industrial Towns and the same principles will be followed and indices will be recast on new basis;

(c) when this whole process is expected to be completed; and

(d) whether any State Governments have been consulted in this matter, and if so, their reaction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new series of consumers price Index numbers cover 50 Centres including Bombay as per attached list. The series are being compiled on a uniform basis under the guidance of the Technical Advisory Committee on Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(c) New Series for 41 Centres as indicated in the attached list have already been published. Those for the remaining 9 centres will be published shortly with the concurrence of the concerned State Governments.

(d) The concerned State Governments are consulted at every stage beginning from the conduct of the family living survey to the construction of the new series of index. Before publishing new series for a centre, full details are invariably furnished to the concerned State Government for concurrence. The State Governments have given their approval for publishing the new series.

Marriage without Consent

453. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N. Economic and Social Council recently adopted a resolution in order to set up an international convention to help prevent marriages of young girls without their consent;

(b) whether India is also a party to this convention; and

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to introduce a legislation to ban marriages not contracted with the free consent of both parties?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). India is not a party to the Convention.

Cyprus Mules

454. **Shri Bade:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cyprus mules imported since the Chinese Aggression;

(b) whether it is a fact that Cyprus mules are very enduring upto a height of 17,000 to 18,000 feet; and

(c) from which other countries mules are being imported and the total expenditure incurred thereon during 1961-62?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No mules have been imported for the Defence Services from Cyprus.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Mules have been imported from Italy, Spain, France and Argentine and the total expenditure incurred on them during 1961-62 was about Rs. 45 lakhs.

Central Projects in Punjab

455. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far during the first two Five Year Plans on Central Projects in Punjab;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on Central Projects in Punjab during the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). Information is not available.

Employment Exchanges in Punjab

456. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered in various employment exchanges in Punjab at the end of June, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): 95,240.

Ordnance Factory for Explosives

457. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial sanction for the construction of an ordnance factory for the manufacture of explosives was given four years ago;

(b) if so, whether the factory has been established; and

(c) if not, the progress in its establishment so far?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) All orders for the plant and machinery have been placed on the Suppliers and they are expected to be received at the site before the middle of 1964. Construction work for the factory and colony buildings have commenced. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1964.

गोरखपुर श्रमिक संगठन के कर्मचारी

४५८. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्री २५ फरवरी, १९६३ के

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर श्रमिक संगठन के अधीन कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के बारे में इस बीच कोई निश्चय ले लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री र० कि० मालवीय) : (क) और (ख). श्रम डिपो, गोरखपुर, में कुछ प्रतिशत अस्थायी जगहें स्थायी बनाने के बारे में आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं । वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को स्थायी पदों पर पक्का करने के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

गोरखपुर में गोरखा फौज

४५९. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि गोरखपुर जिले में लेहड़ा में गोरखा फौज रहा करती थी और अब बहुत दिनों से वह स्थान और उसकी बहुत बड़ी इमारत बेकार पड़ी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इसे किसी सार्वजनिक संस्था को देने को तैयार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका कैसे उपयोग करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां । १९५९ तक यह इमारत ब्रिटिश गुरखा शिविर द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई गई थी । १९५९ में खाली होने से लेकर उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) इमारत का, अप्रैल–जून में लगभग ३५०० छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल के प्रशिक्षण शिविर के लिए प्रयोग करने का विचार है, और सितम्बर, अक्तूबर और दिसम्बर में लगभग २४०० छात्रों के लिए ।

Accidents in M.E.S., Ambala Cantt.

460. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during this period of emergency some industrial employees at M.E.S. Ambala Cantt. met with accident, while on duty;

(b) if so, how many employees met with fatal accident and how many were seriously injured; and

(c) what is the report of the inquiry and what precautionary measures have been adopted to avoid such accidents?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). In June 1963 the overhead electric lines in Ambala Cantonment were severely damaged due to a storm and there was failure in supply of electricity in the entire Cantonment area.

A Lineman and two others were detailed on 17th June 1963 to rectify the fault at various places including one in R.A. Bazar. While attending to the fault in this Bazar the Lineman was electrocuted. He had all the necessary protective equipment for working on a live line. His electrocution was an accident.

The rectification of damaged overhead electric lines was in progress on 21st June 1963 on Mall Road, Ambala Cantonment. A lineman with some personnel was looking into these faults when one of the mazdoors feel off an electric pole. His left leg and left arm were fractured and he also sustained injuries on his head. He is undergoing treatment in Military Hospital, Ambala. The mazdoor in question was fully conversant with his job and the overhead electric lines on which he was working were not live at the time of the accident.

(c) Courts of Enquiry convened have reported that the accidents were not due to neglect on the part of any one. All precautionary measures had been and are taken.

M.E.S. Contracts in Western Command

461. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some contracts of Military Engineer Services in Western Command have been given to the relatives and sons of the officials of the same department and command;

(b) the amount given to each for 1962-63 and the balance for the work in hand; and

(c) what is the guarantee to avoid corruption and misuse of public money in such cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Some contracts in Western Command have been awarded to persons who happen to be near relatives of MES officers in that Command.

(b) The amount given to each contractor for the year 1962-63 and the balance for the work in hand is given in the statement a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1477/63.]

(c) Instructions are in existence laying down that MES officers will not deal with tenders and allied matters concerning their relatives. The question of corruption and misuse of public money does not arise in these cases as the above contractors are not working in the jurisdiction of MES officers related to them. Contracts were given under prescribed procedures and none of the MES officers dealt with the case of his relative at any stage.

कोटा में सेना द्वारा अर्जित भूमि

४६२. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा के कुछ गांव यानी बारखेड़ा, बोरखंडी नोहरा, झोंपड़ी, अर्जुनपुरा, मानपुरा, खारी बावड़ी, आदि की कृषि योग्य जमीन सैनिक क्षेत्र में मिलाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सेना द्वारा जो जगह पास की गई थी सतकपुर वगैरह की तो उस जमीन को न लेने और इन बसे हुए गांवों को बर्बाद करने का क्या कारण है ;

(ग) जमीन का कब्जा कब लिया जायेगा; और

(घ) उन ५ हजार लोगों को बसाने के के बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं, उल्लिखित ग्रामों की कृषि भूमि को अर्जित करने का सुझाव त्याग दिया गया है ।

(ख) सतकपुर ग्राम के समीप भूमि अर्जित करने का सुझाव विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

चीन के लिए ब्रिटिश विमान

४६३. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री द्वा० दा० मंत्री :

क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने इंग्लैण्ड से जो ६ विमान वाइकाउण्ट खरीदे थे उन्हें भारत में होकर चीन ले जाने की अनुमति सरकार ने दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चाइना नेशनल मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ने दिसम्बर, १९६१ में यूनाइटेड किंगडम की विकर्स कम्पनी को ६ वाइकाउण्ट विमानों का आर्डर दिया था । करार के मुताबिक इन विमानों को हांगकांग तक पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी विकर्स कम्पनी की है । भारत से गुजरते समय ये असैनिक हवाई जहाज ब्रिटेन के हैं, उनके चालक ब्रिटेन के हैं और उन पर रजिस्ट्रेशन के निशान भी ब्रिटेन के हैं; इसलिए विदेशी विमानों की उड़ान से सम्बद्ध सामान्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली के अनुसार भारत सरकार इनके भारत होकर गुजरने पर राजी हो गई है ।

Mica Mines Welfare Organisation

464. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Welfare Commissioner of the Mica Mines Welfare Organisation is also the Chairman of the Organisation;

(b) whether Government have considered these two offices as one;

(c) if so, what are the duties of the Welfare Commissioner and the Chairman of the Mica Mines Welfare Organisation; and

(d) whether the two offices carry any remuneration and special facilities in lieu of remuneration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) to (d). In accordance with Rule 3(1)(a) of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Rules, 1948, the Advisory Committee for Bihar is to have, as a member, 'an officer to be appointed by the Central Government', called the 'Welfare Commissioner'. Rule 3(1)(b) of these Rules further provides that the Welfare Commissioner shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Bihar. The duties of the Chairman are laid down in the Rules. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner has been appointed as 'Welfare Commissioner', for Mica Mines Welfare Fund in Bihar and has been allowed a special pay of Rs. 100/- p.m. for the additional duties.

Goa Temple

465. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Harijans entered the famous Mangesh temple in Goa in early August, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether they were accorded reception by the priests?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Mangeshi temple in Goa was thrown open to Harijans at a special ceremony on the 1st August, 1963. The Harijans were welcomed by the Chief Priest and were later accorded a reception by the temple authorities.

12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, under Rule 222 I gave notice of a question of privilege.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That is being considered and the hon. Member will know the decision a little later.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी सिलसिले में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । शायद कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन आप ने बम्बई की हड़ताल के सम्बंध में स्वीकार किया है .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हड़ताल के बारे में नहीं है । आप सुन लीजिये ।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STRIKE OF PORT AND DOCK WORKERS OF BOMBAY

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, under Rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, may I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement thereon:

The reported strike of 30,000 port and dock workers of Bombay which commences today and action taken by Government to meet the situation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. We also gave notice of an adjournment motion. You have admitted the Calling Attention motion.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have disallowed the adjournment motion and clubbed the hon. Member's name along with this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is true but we wanted the adjournment motion to be admitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have disallowed it and there cannot be any question about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you have allowed the Calling Attention motion it means that you feel that this is a matter of urgent public importance and it concerns the Central Government. Then why should you not allow a discussion when the Government has miserably failed.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot question the ruling of the Chair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You do not give an opportunity.... *(Interruption)* Government has miserably failed and we wanted to discuss this matter. It is a matter of urgent public importance; it concerns the Central Government. What more do you want?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have disallowed the adjournment motion and clubbed your name with this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): It is clear that the dock workers are directly under the aegis of the Central Government. There is absolutely no reason why such an adjournment motion should not at least be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That must be left to me. I have disallowed it, and there cannot be any discussion on it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is a clear rule that that which concerns the Central Government should be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow the adjournment motion. I have allowed the Calling Attention notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unless the rule is amended, how can it be done? This House will function for nothing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot question my decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not questioning; I am only appealing to you. The Call Attention motion has been allowed because 30,000 dock workers have gone on strike, and tomorrow in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Bombay the whole life is going to be paralysed. And you are not allowing a discussion here. It is something surprising.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why I have allowed the calling-attention-notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A calling-attention-notice is a poor substitute for an adjournment motion.

Shri Daji (Indore): Adjournment motion is the right of a Member. Our right cannot be taken away in this manner. Once you accept that it is a matter of urgent public importance, then our right to move an adjournment motion cannot be taken away. It is the right of a Member to table an adjournment motion. And it has to be discussed..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Daji: Do you want the whole of Bombay to be paralysed, before you allow a discussion here? Do you want the entire country to be paralysed before such a discussion is allowed? Then it will be too late. Do you want the entire life in the country to be paralysed before you allow a discussion? It is no use having a discussion then.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, We cannot go in this way.

Shri Daji: It is our right to move an adjournment motion and have a discussion, if fifty Members support it. If fifty Members do not support it, then we shall sit down.. .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No rights are being taken away. I have allowed the calling-attention-notice..

Shri Daji: You cannot curtail our rights like this. It is a matter of urgent public importance, and we have got the right to table an adjournment motion. But we find that only a calling-attention-notice has been allowed. That is not the choice of the Chair. That is what I would respectfully submit. If you do not allow the adjournment motion.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है.....

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है । इस पर भी यहां वहस नहीं होने दी जा रही है । हिन्दुस्तान के अव्वाम की जिन्दगियों के साथ आज खेला जा रहा है....

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has to obey the Chair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I appeal to your impartiality and your sense of justice to come to the rescue of those dock workers who are being tortured by the Government there; the Maharashtra Government has miserably failed, and the Central Government must come to their rescue if they have to function. In fact, these are the reasons why the Government here are facing a no-confidence-motion today..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want to discuss the whole thing. You must allow a discussion.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं बहुत पहले से ही एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता रहा हूं लेकिन मुझे अभी तक इजाजत नहीं दी गई है । आप मेरी तरफ देखते ही नहीं हैं, दूसरी तरफ ही देखते जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इन से पहले का है । मैं कई वार खड़ा हुआ हूं और वे मुझसे वाद में खड़े हुए हैं । मैं यहां पर किनारे पर बैठा हुआ हूं और आपका ध्यान इधर जाता ही नहीं है ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The basic rule of procedure of Parliament is that the Chair's ruling and its orders

must be obeyed. Once the Chair asks any Member to resume his seat, he has no business to go on talking. With a view to ensuring the peaceful procedure of this House, I would suggest that anyone who disobeys the Chair must be named. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Daji: Shri Tyagi is not the Speaker. He cannot take over the functions of the Speaker. He cannot give orders and he cannot advise the Chair. Who is he to advise the Chair....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Defence of India Rules have been made a mockery of. They have been misused. Let Shri Tyagi go to Bombay and see how the workers there are being tortured.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is an extreme step which I can certainly take, but as far as possible, I want to carry all the Members with me, and I hope that all the Members.....

An Hon. Member: But they are incorrigible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:....will give respect to the Chair's decision and not question the decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may allow the adjournment motion.

An Hon. Member: It is disallowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is this 'disallowed'? You cannot arbitrarily decide it in this way.....(*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस के सम्बंध में है । मेरी बात को आप पूरी सुन लें । मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूं इसलिए उसे जरा आप सुन लीजिये तो शायद मामला कुछ ठीक हो जाये । मेरा निवेदन है कि परसों इसी पर एक कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन स्वीकार किया गया था । एक दो दिन पहले न तो कालिंग एटेंशन और न ही काम रोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किए गए और यह कह कर उन को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया कि यह राज्य का विषय है । लेकिन परसों यह मान लिया गया कि यह केन्द्र का विषय है और इसे आज भी मान लिया गया है । मेरा निवेदन है कि बम्बई की हड़ताल बहुत बड़ी हड़ताल है और वह बढ़ रही है । वह सारे देश में फैल सकती है । कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन के जरिये यह प्रश्न जरा भी हल नहीं हो सकता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, काम रोको प्रस्ताव मान लेना चाहिये । जितनी सदस्य संख्या इस को मान लेने के लिये जरूरी है, वह यहां है । पचास से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्य इसके पक्ष में हैं । आप देखें कि बारह सौ से ज्यादा व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार कर लिये जा चुके हैं और भारत रक्षा कानून का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर आप पुनः विचार कर लें और काम रोको प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा प्रश्न है । पोर्ट एंड डाक वर्कर्ज का जो प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में सैंटर की रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है । जहां तक ला एंड आर्डर के प्रश्न का सम्बंध है या कारपोरेशन लेबर का सम्बंध है, वह स्टेट का प्रश्न है । जो एडमिट किया गया है, वह ठीक किया गया है । इस वास्ते कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बन्दरगाह के मजदूरों को ले करके स्थगन प्रस्ताव है । बन्दरगाह के मजदूरों के आ जाने के बाद बम्बई की हालत बहुत बिगड़ गई है । १ लाख से ज्यादा तो हो गये हैं और कल शायद ६ लाख हो जायेंगे । ६ लाख मजदूर बम्बई के और हिन्दुस्तान भर के लाखों मजदूर इस के पीछे हैं । इसलिये इस पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया जाय । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर केवल मंत्री महोदय अपना बयान दे देंगे तो उस का कोई मूल्य नहीं होगा । जब तक हम लोगों की बात न सुन ली जाये तबतक मंत्री के बयान

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ करता । जैसे गृह मंत्री ने बयान दे दिया था कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार बातचीत के लिये तैयार है लेकिन हड़तालियों के प्रतिनिधि अच्छा रुख नहीं ले रहे हैं । लेकिन मुझे कल टेलीफोन से ही पता चला कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार कोई बातचीत नहीं करना चाहती । हमारी तरफ से यह कहा गया कि मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि और निगम के प्रतिनिधि साथ बैठ जायें, सरकार भी साथ बैठे और कोई रास्ता निकाल लिया जाय ।

12.11 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

लेकिन आज जो बोली बम्बई के मजदूरों से बोली जा रही है वह हिंसक हमलावर चीन के साथ बोली जानी चाहिये थी । पर वह उस के साथ न बोल कर खुद अहिंसक देश वासियों के साथ बोली जा रही है ।

Mr. Speaker: आप अगर माफ करें तो मैं बैठा रहूं ? The threat of strike cannot be a matter for an adjournment motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The strike has taken place.

श्री बागड़ी : सारे देश में यह हड़ताल फैलने वाली है (*Interruptions*). मैं आप के कहने से तो बैठूंगा नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि आप मेरे कहने से बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप के कहने से बैठा जाता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The threat of strike cannot be a matter for an adjournment motion. If it is to be distinguished from the call attention notice—that it involves censure and there is some failure of Government involved —then we are having the no-confidence motion during the discussion of which it can be taken up, that is, the failure of Government not to perform those duties. That can also be argued, and because it has to be taken up today, therefore no separate time need be given.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न जो मैंने इतने शब्द कहने हैं उन के बारे में है तो मैं इजाजत दे देता हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : इसी के बारे में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कि मैं बोल नहीं सकता हूं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेन्शन नोटिस में फर्क यही होता है कि इस में वाकयात मालूम किये जाते हैं । वाकयात आ जाने के बाद अगर कोई एडजर्नमेंट का सवाल उठे तो ठीक हो सकता है । इसलिये पहले आप कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस हो जाने दीजिये, बाकयात को सुन लीजिये । अगर उस के बाद आप यह मोशन करना चाहें कि एडजर्नमेंट हो तो उसे हम बाद में देख लेंगें । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कि उन्होंने उसे डिसअलाऊ कर दिया है क्योंकि आज ही आप उस को नो कांफिडेंस में ला सकते हैं । अगर उस में आप की तसल्ली न हो, जबाब न आये तो उस के बाद जैसे डवलपमेंट हों उस के मुताबिक आप कर सकते हैं । अभी आप इस को खत्म हो लेने दें । इस तरह इस चीज को उठाना अभी मुनासिब नहीं है । मैंने सुना कि बहुत सी तरफ से इस का मुतालबा है, इस की जरूरत है, सब कुछ मांग की जा रही है । मगर जिस तरह से हम अब तक चलते आये हैं, हमें चाहिये कि हम वही ट्रैडिशन्स कायम रखें और उन पर चलने का यत्न करें । यह सिर्फ

एक के लिये मुफीद नहीं, सारे मुल्क के लिये और सारी कंट्री के लिये है । जैसे आप को फिक्र है वैसे ही हाउस को होनी चाहिये और मुझे भी उतनी ही होनी चाहिये । मगर कायदे और नियम से चलना तो हमारा फर्ज है । इसलिये मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आप इस चीज को छोड़ कर कालिंग अटेंशन ले लें ताकि अगली कारवाई हो सके ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: क्या आप का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि कल परसों के गृह मंत्री के आश्वासन को महाराष्ट्र सरकार तोड़ रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब तो मेरे पास नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is this. You have just now stated that because of the threat of a strike no adjournment motion can be moved. My adjournment motion was very clear that the strike had taken place. and the strike has actually taken place from 8 O' Clock this morning.

Mr. Speaker: When did he give this notice?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I gave notice at about 10·30.

Mr. Speaker: That was only a statement. There is no news so far that the strike has taken place. It was only a threat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have received telephone calls and telegrams.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot depend on that. Let us have the facts first.

श्री बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न जो आप ने फरमाया उस के ऊपर है। ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन जो मेरा है उस के लिये आप ने फरमाया कि सरकार के खिलाफ जो अदम एतमाद की तहरीक है उस के अन्दर ही आ जायेगा । लेकिन उस के लिये सिर्फ पन्द्रह घंट रखे गये हैं सरकार के जो कारनामे हैं उन के लिये तो पन्द्रह दिन भी पूरे नहीं हो सकते हैं । जो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है, जो वक्त की आवाज है अगर उस का समय इस में से निकालेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान के इतने मसले हैं और उस के लिये जो अदम एतमाद की तहरीक है उस का सारा समय ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन में चला जायेगा । दूसरी अर्ज मेरी यह है कि जो अदम एतमाद की तहरीक आ रही है अगर उस में देश की जरूरी समस्यायें न आयें तो फिर सदन की कारवाई ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतलाइये कि इस में व्यवस्था का क्या यह प्रश्न है कि जो पन्द्रह घंटे रखे गये हैं उन में पन्द्रह सालों की बातें नहीं आ सकती हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : पन्द्रह घंटों में सारी बातें कैसे आयेंगी !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ? अब आप बैठ जायें, आप सुनें ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप ने फरमाया कि जिस तरीके से पुराने ट्रैडिशन रहे हैं हाउस के उसी तरह से चलें तो ठीक है और चलने भी चाहियें । लेकिन मैं मोदबाना इतना अर्ज करूंगा कि हाउस के ट्रैडिशन्स तभी ठीक तरह से चलेंगे जब सब कुछ वहां आ सके । यह हाउस देश का अक्स है अगर देश में खराबी है और वह यहां नहीं आती है तो किस तरह से काम चल सकता है ? यह नामुमकिन बात है । आप का यह कहना कि सारे हाउस को हमदर्दी होनी चाहिये यह ठीक है । काश हमें हमदर्दी होती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। मैंने आप की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लिया । इस के फैसले की जरूरत नहीं है ।

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): I received intimation of this

[Shri Nanda]

in the midst of the Question Hour. I will not be able to make a statement just now. I will collect the facts and then make a statement later on.

Mr. Speaker: Would he make the statement later in the day today?

Shri Nanda: Tomorrow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I ask you why it was not possible to have an adjournment motion? After all, even by having it as a calling attention notice, we are not getting any reply. At least if we made it an adjournment motion, it is considered to be a more important matter. This is very clearly under the Central Government. I see no reason why it should have been disallowed.

श्री बागड़ी : गांधी जी भंगी कालोनी में रहते थ । लेकिन गांधी जी के भक्त हो कर भी मारे मंत्री भंगियों की बात नहीं सुनते ।

Mr. Speaker: Is it the point of order that she has spoken on this? Let me answer first.

May I remind the hon. Member that I have just said that if it is due to some failure of the Government, we are discussing all those failures, and it might be taken up in that discussion. We are discussing it today, and when this is exercising the minds of the hon. Members so intensely, why should.....

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है? मैंने पुराने ट्रैडिशन्स की बात कही । इस का मतलब यह नहीं था कि जो इंटरफिअर करते हैं वह भी साथ में इंटरफिअर करते चले जायें ।

Shri Kamath: Sir, on a point of clarification.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Minister that he may give the information to the House if he could get that information later on in the day..

Shri Priya Gupta: The Labour Minister should not avoid the question like this. So many people are affected and yet he does not get information. He can get wireless information.... (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस तरह सदस्य बोलते रहेंगे तो काम नहीं चल सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे पास कुछ इत्तलाएं हैं, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं उन को पेश कर सकता हूं । (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister may try to get that information by 5 O' clock. I will take it up at 5 O' clock.

Shri Nanda: All right, Sir.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक निवेदन सुन ले । दो कालिंग अटेंशन के मोशनों का नोटिस दिया गया था । एक तो बाढ़ के बारे में है और एक गाजियाबाद की भूमि अधिग्रहण के बारे में जिस का सम्बंध किसानों से है । हमें सूचना मिली है कि यह विचाराधीन है । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर गाजियाबाद के किसानों को, जो कि यहां आए हुए हैं दो तीन दिन रुकना पड़ा तो उन को मुसीबत हो जाएगी । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले का जल्द से फैसला कर दिया जाए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का कब तक फैसला हो जाएगा । इतना ही निवेदन है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन बाढ़ के बारे में था । मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जिला रो तक डूब रहा है । बच्चे पानी में खड़े हैं । जामनी खेड़ा और गोपाना गांव डूबते जा रहे हैं । उन के बारे में मैंने नोटिस दिया था ।

Mr. Speaker: I would seek the cooperation of the different groups in the Opposition; they should have some restraint on their hon. Members and

should help me in the discharge of my duties. In this manner it is not possible. If any hon. Member can get up any moment he likes and says anything he desires, it will not be possible to conduct the business of the House I would request the hon. Members in the Opposition just to consider over this.

श्री बागड़ी : जो जनता की मांग है उस को आपके सामने रखना मेरा धर्म है ।

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, ETC.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following otifications:—

(i) The Registration of Newspapers (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 723 dated the 27th April, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1466/63]

(ii) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 882 dated the 25th May, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1418/63]

(iii) On behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, I beg to lay on the Table a Copy of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 1320 dated the 10th August, 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1467/63]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948:—

(a) The Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(b) The Minimum Wages (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1213, dated the 20th July, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1468/63.*]

(ii) a copy each of the following papers:—

(a) The Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1165 dated the 6th July, 1963, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1469/63]

(b) The Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2010, dated the 20th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1470/63]

(c) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal

[Shri R. K. Malviya]

accident at Junawani Manganese Mine, Madhya Pradesh, on the 1st June, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1416/63]

(d) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident at Kargali Quarries, Hazaribagh, Bihar, on the 4th June, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1471/63]

12.24 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th August, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Export ,Quality Control and Inspection) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 1963".

STATEMENT *RE.* AGREEMENT WITH U.S.A. AND U.K. ON SUPPLY OF RADAR EQUIPMENT FOR I.A.F.

Mr. Speaker: Statement by the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, I would gladly read this statement but if you would invite me to place it on the Table of the House, I willl do so.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Five pages

Mr. Speaker: He may lay it on the Table of the House; I will have it circulated

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can you give us a summary or at least the last paragraph? A brief gist could be given.

Mr. Speaker: That will be circulated. It is laid on the Table.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, a Press communique was issued about it; more than a summary was given in it and it was issued some days ago. I cannot give another summary of it except to read this out.

Statement

In the statemets that I made last week I acquainted the House with certain recent developments along our borders and particularly referred to the concentration of Chinese forces along our nortern borders. Since the massive Chinese attack last October, we have been engaged in building up the requisite defence potential to meet any future aggressive threat from China.

Apart from strengthening and equipping the Indian Army to meet the special defence needs of the situation along our borders, we have also been considering various ways of strengthening the Indian Air Force and our air defence arrangements.

Action has been taken to make up the defiiency in Indian Air Force transport capacity by acquisition of additional transport planes—AN-12s from the USSR, Caribous from Canada, High Altitude helicopters from France and the USSR and Fairchild Packets from the USA.

Deficiency of certain types of spares for our Air Force planes is also being made up by getting these from France and the United Kingdom.

The lack of early warning and contiguous radar coverage has been another deficiency which seriously limits the capacity and the effectiveness of the Indian Air Force to provide adequate protection against a likely Chinese air threat. This deficiency is being met by an agreement reached

with the USA and UK for the supply of radar and related communications equipment and for training of Indian Air Force technicians to man these installations. A press release on this subject was issued sometime back. Copies have been placed in the Library of the House for ready reference.

The main features of this agreement are:—

To start with the US Government will send to India some Mobile radar sets with related communications equipment. Indian technicians will be trained and will progressively assume responsibilities for the operation and maintenance of these installations.

(2) Within a period of 12 to 18 months the United States Government will also send a certain number of permanent radar installations with related communications equipment which will cover almost the entire northern border and which will replace the mobile installations sent earlier. These permanent radar installations will be the property of the Government of India and will be manned by Indian Air Force technicians who would have been trained in the use of these sets.

(3) A complicated and extensive system of radar coverage like the one proposed to be set up requires to be tested under operational conditions through Air Defence Training Exercises with a variety of planes including high performance aircraft. The United States, the United Kingdom and the Australian Governments have agreed that high performance fighter aircraft from their Air Forces will visit India temporarily and participate in Joint Training Exercises under overall Indian Air Force aegis for this purpose.

Our pilots and air crew will also gain valuable experience regarding the latest techniques of air defence from these Joint Training Exercises. At all times, during the air exercises and otherwise, responsibility for the air defence of India will continue to vest in the Indian Air Force.

The holding of these Exercises does not commit the U.S. or the U.K. Governments to any action in the event of a Chinese attack upon India. In accordance with normal Commonwealth understanding the British Government will in this event immediately consult with the Government of India. Similarly, the United States Government will consult with the Government of India regarding further assistance in India's air defence. We, on our part, have made it quite clear that the defence of India including its air defence is wholly and solely the responsibility of the Government of India.

I find that these arrangements have been misunderstood and various types of criticisms have appeared. Some people have said that these exercises are of no help to India as we do not have high performance supersonic aircraft. The question of acquiring high performance supersonic aircraft is a separate matter. But it is necessary that our technicians who will man the radar and the related communications equipment must get the necessary training to work with all types of aricraft—those that we have as well as other high performance aircraft.

Another criticism is that by allowing foreign aircraft to come here even temporarily and take part in these joint training exercises under the aegis of the Indian Air Force, even if these are exercises for purposes of training, we are in some way departing from our basic policy and allowing basis in India to foreign aircraft. I find it difficult to appreciate this criticism. We want our Air Force tech-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

nicians to be trained fully to man this highly sophisticated equipment including effective handling of the equipment under operational conditions and servicing of all varieties of aircraft including high performance aircraft. We do not at present have high performance fighter aircraft of our own. But that is no reason why we should not go ahead with this training using high performance foreign aircraft who are willing to participate in these training exercises under the aegis of the Indian Air Force. These foreign aircraft will come for a limited period—for a few weeks—participate in the joint training exercises and go away.

If we wait till we acqire high performance aircraft and train our pilots to man them before we undertake training of the Indian Air Force technicians in manning the permanent radar and related communications equipment the whole programme of strengthening our air defences will be delayed for a considerable time. There is no need to delay this. We must go ahead as quickly as we can. We have, as I said earlier, made it quite clear that this participation of foreign aircraft for a few weeks merely for training purposes does not make the slightest difference in our basic position that the responsibility for the air defence of India is solely that of the Indian Air Force.

Before I conclude, I would like to add that a technical team which had gone to U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia to explore the possibilities of getting defence supplies returned to Delhi three or four days back. The general report given by the team indicates that there are good prospects of acquiring additional equipment we require for strengthening our air defence arrangements and for our defence production and other defence requirements.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the reported statement by the Defence Minister a couple of days ago that it will not be before March, 1964 that the western air equipment—United States and United Kingdom—will arrive in this country, what are the prospects of an effective air resistance by India in the event of a possible invasion by China—which God forbid—in the near future? Not before March, 1964—that is what the Defence Minister said.

Mr. Speaker: What information can be given on this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are making various arrangements, radar arrangements, which will add to our power of air resistance. That will grow. In the course of the next few weeks some of it will be in position,—the mobile radar stations. They would be replaced next year, or about this time next year, or a little more, by permanent stations. Till then, the mobile stations will remain here and will be functioning. When the permanent stations are placed there, the mobile stations will be taken away.

—

12.26 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-8-1963.

services of the financial year 1963-64."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

12.27 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: The matter is serious and the occasion is solemn. Let us enter into it with all serenity and the seriousness that it requires. Shri J. B. Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I move:

> "That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Sir, it is a matter of deep regret for me to move this motion against a Government which is being conducted with many of my old friends, almost of 30 years' standing, but the call of duty and the call of conscience are paramount and there can be no question of any sentiment here. I hope I will keep before the House what is felt largely by our people.

It is very strange that so far as the progress of the country is concerned, the views of the Government are diametrically opposite to the views of the people. The Government think that the country is rapidly progressing. The people feel depressed. They feel we are going down. The Government say that we are progressing from the fact that our neighbouring countries' condition is not so good as ours. Maybe, but at least there is one point in which the neighbouring countries are better than ourselves, and it is this: in the neighbouring countries there is no deficiency of food. Apart from this, we must know the difference between our neighbours and ourselves. We were all commonly under the colonial rule but we have got our independence largely by our own efforts, suffering and sacrifice. More than that, Sir, we had a unique leadership both intellectually and morally. Such leadership can rarely be found in the annals of the world. The second rank of our leaders were superior to the first rank leaders in other colonial countries. And, if we have to make comparisons, Sir, we may make as well comparisons between those countries like Japan and Germany and other countries in Europe whose lands were devastated. We got a running Government. We had only to make it efficient and reform it. And, yet we have not been able to do so and our people are in the slough of discontent.

Now, let us look at our home policy and our foreign policy. Our home policy is woven round the Five Year Plans. They are not only designed to take us forward economically but also socially. What could be the objects of these Plans. The primary object of these Plans is to see that our people get at least the minimum requirements of physical life. Speaking at the Second Round Table Conference Gandhiji said that the Congress stands for the poor, the weak and the downtrodden. He also said that their interests are paramount and any other interest whether it is foreign or native must subside before their interests. And, Gandhiji was not a socialist. Our Government has posited socialism as its creed. I suppose it is a genuine kind of socialism. Then it must also look primarily to the condition of the poor.

What is the condition of the poor today. The Draft Report of the Third Five Year Plan says that the lowest strata of our society, the landless labourers—and their number is ever increasing—get less real wages and less work. If this is not a sufficient evidence that we have not progressed in terms of the masses of our country, the evidence comes from Congressmen themselves. A former President of the Congress, Shri Dhebar, in one of its meetings said: "The poor are getting poorer, and the rich are get-

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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ting richer". A more sophisticated account of it was given by the Prime Minister himself. He said that the Plans have made the rich richer and have not to any extent improved the condition of the poor. He also said that in these few years the rich people have made money which they had not made for the last hundred years.

Therefore, I say, there must be something radically wrong with our Plans. I submit, Sir, that the Plans are defectively drawn and more defectively executed. When we draw the plans, we do not take into consideration what we will be able to do or what we will not be able to do. Our administrative capacity, our technical know-how, the money that we will be able to raise at home through taxation and borrowings and the money that we will be able to raise from foreign sources and also from foreign charity are not taken into consideration when we make our plans.

Recently, there was a mention of this in one of the local papers, I think the *Times of India*. It appears that three public sector projects of the Third Plan are being dropped because they were initially drawn up on questionable assumptions and wrong information. Rs. 11·25 crores phyto-chemical project to be located in Kerala with Soviet collaboration has now been given up, after processing for five years, because it transpires that basic raw materials will not be available at reasonable prices there. There is yet another case. The Rs. 12 crores project for manufacturing dye-stuffs with German collaboration in Maharashtra was processed since 1955 and it is now being given up because it has been discovered that the cost of raw material will be too high, but Rs. 1 crore has already been spent on construction work. Similar is the fate of the Mangalore port project. This port was relevant against the programme of exporting iron ore. It was expected that two hundred million tons of high grade ore would be available for export from the hinterland. Now the Bureau of Mines has given its opinion —perhaps, it was not consulted before —that only 13 million tons of ore, and that too of a doubtful quality, would be available. Examples of defective planning can be multiplied. If the plans are not properly conceived, they are most defectively executed.

In a proper and sicentific plan there should be only marginal differences, say, 10 to 15 per cent, between the expenditure on a project and the produce from that project. I gave examples as to how our plans were not properly executed when the Third Plan was being considered. I can show that while the money allotted for the plans has almost been exhausted, the production had not been more than half or one-third. The Third Five Year Plan itself complains that in those sectors of our economy which were to be cushion for further movement we have failed. We have failed in coal, electricity, iron and fertilizers, and these were the things on which was to be based our future progress. So, neither were the plans properly conceived, nor were they properly executed. This is the picture of the industrial sector.

As for the agricultural sector there have been controversies among the Ministers themselves. There has been no progress in this sector. It seems that our agriculture has become stagnant in spite of the costly dams that we have built with a great deal of money.

It must also be remembered that this is also due to the rapid changes that we make about the size of the holdings and about the conditions on which the land is to be given to the peasants. They have been constantly and continually changing; therefore also this deficiency. We must remember that all our progress depends primarily on our agricultural produce.

This is, in short, the condition of our economy today, namely, that we spend

any amount of money but the result is negligible.

Coming to the second item in the home affairs is the administration of the country. It was admitted that there was corruption at the lower levels of the administration, but today he will be a bold man who would say that there is no corruption in the higher ranks. But corruption in the higher ranks is nothing; there is corruption in the political field. We have seen ministers and ex-ministers accusing each other and getting money from doubtful quarters and for doubtful purposes. The President of the Congress recently said that in his Party paupers had become millionaires.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): He has contradicted it. It has appeared in the papers.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Has he contradicted it under pressure?

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): That you know.

Acharya Kripalani: He also said that they possessed fleets of cars, cinema houses and cold storages.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): What is wrong about it?

Acharya Kripalani: Evidently, this was meant for our frontier province which was notorious in these things.

It is not denied that ministers and ex-ministers accuse each other. There is yet another thing which was said in the last meeting of the AICC when a senior member of the Congress said that he has heard that a Chief Minister had boasted that he got his ministership by spending a few lakhs of rupees and that he could get the Prime Ministership of India by spending a couple of crores of rupees.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Why do you not try it?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : पटनायक था, पटनायक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो माननीय सदस्य अपने आप को ग्रुप्स के मेम्बरस क्लेम करते हैं. . . . . .

श्री बागड़ी : वह पूछ रहे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से तो नहीं पूछ रहे थे ।

श्री बागड़ी : किसी ने नहीं बताया, इसलिये मैं ने बता दिया ।

Acharya Kripalani: A Persian proverb says that when a ruler of a country takes a pinch of salt without payment, his officers would loot the whole country. If any minister thinks that what he does in secret is not known to his staff, he is living in a fool's paradise. The administration have means of knowing what a minister does and therefore also our administration, even in the highest ranks, has greatly suffered.

This is about the plans and about our administration. Now I come to our foreign policy. Our foreign policy is wound round something that we choose to call non-alignment and we consider that this non-alignment means non-violence. Further, we consider this non-alliance as if it were a moral imperative, that circumstances may change and our interests may require something else yet we must go on mouthing the same word again and again that we are non-aligned.

But we have to change. Circumstances oblige us to change. For instance, we are at war with China today. Are we non-aligned? Are we a neutral nation so far as China is concerned? We are not neutral at all; we are a belligerent nation. If the dictionary meaning of political words is not twisted in order to serve our purpose, we would know that there is no such thing today as non-alignment so far as China is concerned and that we are a belligerent nation. Maybe, all that we can say is that we have no military alliance with any country.

I am also afraid that in our greatest requirement that is, in the protection of our country, in keeping its inde-

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pendence and in seeing that foreigners do not occupy our land, we have drifted into ideological considerations. I submit that ideological considerations should not come when the defence of the country is in question. There was Russia. It had to defend itself against Hitler. It threw to the winds all ideas of international communism and allied itself with imperialist and capitalist countries. The capitalist and the democratic countries, though they hated totalitarian regimes and were absolutely against communism, had no hesitation to ally themselves with a totalitarian regime like Russia and help it. So, I think, it is very wrong to suppose that non-alignment is such a moral principle that to deviate from it would be a sin. It is permitted to us to be non-aligned. For a century or so America was non-aligned; it did not interfere in the quarrels of Europe or of any other country, but whenever America's interests were involved, that non-alignment did not exist. They enunciated the Monroe Doctrine because they knew that if people came forward and had bases in their continent, their country would be in danger.

What did we do? The small kingdom of Tibet was attacked. We allowed it to be swallowed by China without protest. On what ground? We thought that the Chinese Government was a progressive government, was even a democratic government and the regime in Tibet was medieval and also theocratic. Therefore, we did not mind what happened to our neighbours forgetting that they acted as a buffer state.

Then, in 1954 we entered into a treaty with China. In that treaty were enunciated the five nonsenses of Panchsheel. It is really preposterous for politicians to use terms that were used by a prophet in quite a different context. And we stuck to these five principles. But the elementary thing which we ought to have done, when we entered into the treaty of alliance with China was to see that the new borders—we never had borders with China, we had borders only with Tibet and Tibet was practically an independent country because in the Simla Conference it participated and in the White Papers also we see that it was almost independent—were demarcated. And when did we recognise the idea of suzerainty? It is another form of imperialism. We did not demarcate the line; we did not insist upon our new borders to be demarcated, at least on the maps. We had the treaty with China. The Prime Minister afterwards said that he had mentioned the matter of borders. He may have mentioned it. But even when there is a written document, there are any number of interpretations. We do not do these things by word of mouth. We did not demarcate the line; we did not ask for demarcation though we knew that there were maps in circulation which claimed a great deal of our Himalayan kingdom.

Having done this, then after three months of the signing of the treaty, there was aggression—three months after the treaty. In 1954, there was aggression but the country never knew it, the Parliament never knew it. In 1959, we knew that a military road had been constructed in our territory and then we raised questions here and the Prime Minister said that that was an old caravan route, only a stone had been kept here and kept there in order to make it serviceable. Well, now we know that this road that was constructed was a great feat of engineering. The Chinese have claimed it so and it has been made into a military road. You will be surprised to know that our External Affairs Department, while protesting against this road building, all that it said was that the Chinese had entered into the Indian territory without proper visas.

Now, today also in this deal that we have with America, the Voice of America Deal, we do things in a state of somnambulism. For four months and a half, or for five months this deal has been debated between at least

three Departments of the Government of India, the Foreign Department, the Broadcasting Department and the Finance Department. The deal is signed at a ceremony, but the next day the Government say, "We were sleeping. We did not know the implications". This is a very strange way of conducting the Government of a big country.

Then, whenever I raised my voice and said that we must be careful about the Chinese, often times the Prime Minister and his friends, the communists, have accused this speaker of being a war-monger. Afterwards, when they, at one stroke wanted to raise the budget by a hundred thousand, I asked them, "Why are you raising this defence expenditure by so much when Hindi-Chini are Bhai Bhai and so far as Pakistan is concerned, at least in those days, it appeared that it would not attack us unless it got a green flag from America, because all its strength came from America. Chinese aggression was minimised and when we persisted in saying that we should be careful, we were given assurances that our army was competent enough to see to the defence of our borders. In 1959 in this House I said:

> "the Prime Minister has asserted today our army is competent for this (the clearing of the border from the Chinese). But it is quite possible that any effective action against the Chinese may increase the area of conflict In that case it is a fact that India with her present industrial and military resources and lack of certain types of modern weapons, may not be able to meet the danger. Therefore, a declaration of readiness to accept military aid in an emergency will be very helpful. It only provides for an emergency which I hope will never arise. It will, however, convince China that we have no intention to stand alone. No nation can afford to wait to resist foreign aggression until its industrial potential is increased through the Five Year Plans."

In those days it was considered that if we take military aid—it was said both by the Prime Minister and the then Defence Minister—we would be entering into the cold war. Again, in 1959 November session I said:

> "Chinese have dug themselves in positions. They have centrally heated jeeps and are otherwise well equipped. We may expect further advance. We must be vigilant.....".

But unfortunately, we were not vigilant. In 1960 and onwards, we were assured that though we were a little weak in the Ladakh area we were very strong in the NEFA area and we would see that there is no attack in the NEFA area. But the greatest shock that we received in modern times was in October last when our force cracked before the first onslaught of the Chinese army. We ought to have known that Chinese were mobilised and poised for action. They had logistic advantage. They were on higher heights. They established securely their line of communications If the Government did not know this, then the Government was certainly negligent. The Chinese may or may not have attacked. We do not know. But we took a decision to dislodge them from their advantageous position. The Prmie Minister was for a day in India coming from Africa and going to Ceylon. It was at that time that the decision was taken to drive away the Chinese army. The decision, I submit, was taken in Delhi. It is believed that there was no consultation whatsoever with the officers incharge of the army in NEFA. It was said that it was a political decision arrived at in Delhi. It is astounding that military decisions on the battlefield are taken without consulting the army headquarters on the spot by civilians sitting in Delhi or flying from place to place. We were attacked and the result was disastrous. If there is anything wrong in what I have said, let the Government publish the report

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of the committee that was appointed to investigate into the causes of our reverses in NEFA. In any case, the report of that inquiry must be placed before the House. People have reason to believe that there has been treachery. Suppressing the report would be like this that there has been a suspected case of homicide and because of that suspicion a post-mortem has been ordered and the results of that post-mortem are there; and yet those who ought to know what happened are kept in darkness. It is believed that the Prime Minister and a few of his companions are the only patriots in this land, that we all are deficient in patriotism, that we should not know what happened and who was responsible for it.

13 hrs.

It is not that our soldiers were weak. It is not that our soldiers were cowardly. Everybody knows that we have a first-class army. This army opposed the German General Romel in Africa. Everywhere they had gone they had won laurels. It was a formidable army. The soldiers were not weak. They were not cowardly. The Government communiques themselves say that they fought to the last bullet, and when their bullets were exhausted they fought with their knives.

So what was this due to? It may be treachery, it may not be. But there are certain things which are plain because the Government itself demanded those things from the people: our soldiers had no warm clothes, they had no shoes for those altitudes. (*An Hon. Member*: Question). What is the good of questioning me when the Government communique wanted these things, wanted blankets, wanted pullovers and warm clothes for these people? It is no use denying these facts.

And another thing which was much worse was this. The guns they were fighting with were those of 1902. And they were used in 1962 as if two wars had not taken place at all since then. They were guns that were used in the Boer War.

And when our army was defeated, the Government immediately declared an emergency. It is astounding. The Government did not declare war with China. We were at peace with China; we were yet "bhai, bhai". The emergency was declared. We had not even broken off diplomatic relations with them. I wonder how a people can be at war without breaking off diplomatic relations. But we said it was a practical war and therefore there is an emergency. And in that emergency were passed laws which never have been passed in any democracy in the world even in war-time.

And what happened? Even the opposition parties were so frightened that they consented to everything that was being done. The leaders of opposition parties consented to the postponement of by-elections, as if the parties alone were fighting them and there was not a candidate like me who was independent!

Also, before this onslaught took place the Government had been trying to minimise the gravity of the situation. And that has given an advantage to the neutrals who see it from outside and an advantage also to our enemies. We said that this land is barren, not a blade of grass grows there, not a human being lives there. And when we asked what is the meaning of it we were told this is the truth. There are grades of truth. It is true that not a blade of grass grows there; it is true that not a human being lives there. But this land is ours. That is the first and foremost thing. The bigger truth is forgotten in order to throw dust into the eyes of people, and a smaller truth is thrown in their face. This is how things happen in this unfortunate land of ours.

When the people heard that we had suffered such a crushing defeat they

were roused. There was a spontaneous anxiety among the people. They forgot their differences. Men, women and children were willing to contribute everything that they could in order to help the Government. Women gave their ornaments, their heirlooms, they gave also their marriage-signs—*mangal sutra*. There was not enough machinery to collect what was being given. But our Government was not satisfied with the spontaneous response that our people gave. I think they were sorry that there was such a response. What they did was, to oblige people to pay, they sent round their ministers, their district magistrates, their tahsildars. Every officer was out to take money from the poor. They did not feel that the goodwill of the people counted much more than the money. They valued money more than the goodwill of the people. On every occasion, when there was a licence to be taken or a permit to be taken, when these were to be renewed, some money was to be paid for the Defence Fund. I have heard in the villages that villagers were asked to pay two rupees poll tax for every member even the new-born baby. And the cultivators were asked to give so much per acre. And we see no accounts of this Defence Fund at all. And one State Ministry view with another. There is a state that gave very large amounts of money and got the Prime Minister's weight twice over in gold which was donated to the Defence Fund. Whether it was pure gold or adulterated gold, I do not know. But I know that the funds collected were Government funds. Funds were given from local board accounts, funds were given from the panchayat accounts. And all this is said to be public contribution. This is how our country is demoralised, definitely, and with a set purpose. Otherwise, these things are such that any man with a commonsense can see that if a country is to fight, the morale of the people should be kept up, it should not be defeated, repressed and depressed.

Then the Chinese withdrew, what they call, unilaterally. It is no use calling it unilateral; it is bilateral because we have accepted it. There the Prime Minister said in all seriousness that there has been no disgrace or humiliation. Evidently he was replying to the Rashtrapati who said we had been shamed and humiliated by the defeat. The Prime Minister said there was no humiliation. I can understand people being defeated in a battle and there is no humiliation. But they must be fighting. We are humiliated and we are not fighting, and even then there is no humiliation! I do not see how this can be the way of keeping the morale of the country intact.

And when we had this emergency there was an outcry that foreign military aid should be taken. I dare to say that up to the day of the emergency no order for arms had been given to America. It was after that. And you will be surprised to know that the first order was so discoordinated..... (*An Hon. Members*: Haphazard) haphazard that it had to be re-made by American experts to make it of any use to the fighting forces. This is how we have been acting in our foreign policy which we consider was the best in the world, which had brought us encomiums from all the countries.

Sir, Government has failed in its foreign policy; it has failed in its home policy. The country is in depression. And do not suppose that I stand here to represent only 73 Members of this House. The voting strength with me is greater than the voting strength with the Congress. The Congress had only 45·27 per cent votes polled in the last election, and the Opposition had 54.76 per cent. You must remember that the Communists are also at least in one thing with us and that is that they also have no faith in this Government and they want it to quit.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): We have no faith in you either.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That may be so, but that is not the question here. Of

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course, you have no faith in me. I can understand that. But I am not the ruler of this country. So, what is the good of having faith in me or not? The point is that you have no faith in the rulers of this country. That is very clear from the motion that you moved or tabled. But even if you take away the 10 per cent of votes polled by the Communists, still we have a substantial strength with us, but you cannot take it away because they have given a no-confidence-motion themselves and they cannot get out of it. Our motion is only more general. That is all. You may have your own reason not to want this Government. That does not make any difference because you are at one with us in this that you do not want this Government. So, it is not a minority of the votes. That is not the question. The percentage is really more than what the Congress commanded. I can say that if there had been a system of voting by single transferable vote, the Opposition would have been in greater numbers than the congress. The voting system today is such that it gives people with 45 per cent of the votes 75 per cent of the seats.

Living in the comforts of our homes, we have shown a callous disregard for the sufferings of the poor, and in the name of the emergency we have imposed taxes which are preposterous. Now, there is this Gold Control Order. It has deprived lakhs of goldsmiths of their livelihood. Even when people are killed on the battle-field, the Government provide for their families. It would have been more better for the goldsmiths to die in the battlefield, then, at least something would have been granted by Government for their families. Here by a stroke of the pen the authorities have deprived people of their livelihood. It is said that more than one hundred of them have committed suicide. And they were not given even six months time to rehabilitate themselves, and to learn a trade or a profession. They are out of work altogether. This order was promulgated because it was said that there was smuggling. If there was smuggling, I say that it is the duty of the police, and it is the duty of the administration to check it.

On a former occasion, when there were many thefts in the trains, it was not the thieves that were put behind the bars; it was we the public or the travellers who were put behind the bars of the windows, from which in an accident there could be no escape, because they were barred up. Instead of putting the evil-doers behind the bar, they put their customers behind the bar. This is a very strange arrangement.

Now, the emergency exists.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has taken forty-five minutes already.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I shall take a few minutes more. Today the emergency exists not for the Government but for the Opposition, so that if they raise the voice of the people they are considered as traitors. So far as senior members of the ruling party are concerned, they do not know that there is an emergency, and we saw it yesterday in this House. The emergency is merely to frighten us, to tell the people that we are against the war effort. Those who have been urging stringent measures against the Chinese have repeatedly been accused of hampering war effort, because they have spotlighted the grievances of the people. This is how things go on here.

It is said that the Opposition parties make only destructive criticism, and that they have no constructive proposals. But the constructive part of it, to a wise man, arises from the criticism that I have offered here. What you have done, you have to undo and take a defferent way. But then, who am I to give any constructive.....

Mr. Speaker: That would be misunderstood if instead of addressing me,

the hon. Member addresses the Government direct.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I thought that I was addressing the Government. I am sorry, Sir. 'You' comes in, but it is not actually meant for you.

Even if I were to give some constructive proposals, is this Government going to listen to me? No. They are all-wise; they are all-seeing; they have all the wisdom in the world. Nobody's words can affect them. So, I am not giving it for their benefit, but I give it for the benefit of the public.

The first thing that I want is that the people be provided with good government. To that end, I want that the services, both political and administrative. be honest, upright, efficient, hard-working and intelligent. Those in power, whether in the administration or in the political field must consider themselves as servants of the people—Congressmen get annoyed when the word 'servant' is used—Every case of corruption and negligence in high places must be investigated by some competent judicial authority, and immediate action taken. If immediate action is not taken , the investigation has no value. The findings of such an authority must be kept before the Parliament. Otherwise, I think that it is injustice to people who are accused of having done something or the other. For instance, we saw yesterday that it was very unjust to my hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya, that there should be no investigation, when he says that he is innocent, when he says that neither witnesses were called nor lawyers were allowed; I do not know how you can hang a man on a *prima facie* case. Sir, you have been a High Court judge. Would you condemn anybody on a *prima facie case?*

In foreign affairs. what I want is that we wait no more on the Chinese for negotiations. We have waited long enough. Let us do what we want to do without reference to them. The first thing in this connection is that we reoccupy our lands vacated by the Chinese. Let us also stop sending ever-increasing protest notes which are thrown in the waste-paper basket. Let us take note of further aggression from China and inform our people of it and also inform the world at large. The constant and unending protest notes only humiliate us. I would also want the end of our diplomatic relations with China. On all evidence, our representatives there are constantly and deliberately insulted and humiliated. Any insult or humiliation offered to our representatives by a foreign country is a humiliation for this country, and an insult to this country.

I remember how our representative in China was obliged to be present at the banquet which was given to celebrate the signing of the treaty between China and Pakistan, by which Pakistan gave away big chunks of our territory to china.

Some Hon. Members: Shame!

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We are considered to be very self-respecting people, and yet we do things that no self-respecting nation in the world would do.

Let us then prepare ourselves psychologically and physically for the task of defending our country and driving our enemies from our soil. To this end we must take all military and financial aid that we can from any country on reasonable terms. I believe that if these things are done something yet can be achieved.

Mr. Speaker: Are these suggestions for the present Government or the one that will follow?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: For the people. I have no hope from this Government. It has failed in everything. I have hope in my people. If these things are not done....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): You have hope in yourself.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then many Congressmen have asked me: if this

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Government leaves, who comes in? If this Government leaves, there will be a general election. Whoever has the majority in the general election shall form the Government, and if no party is in a majority, there can be a coalition Government.

An Hon. Member: Chaos.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is only in England and in America that there are two big parties, but in all other democratic countries, it is customary to have coalition governments and those governments are going on. So it is not necessary that one party should have a preponderating strength in this House. Even if there are a few parties, they can unite, as we have united this time (*Interruptions*). Remember, so far as the government of the country is concerned, there can be no vacuum. 'The King is dead. Long live the King'.

And if you want to know my credentials, I have got so many telegrams from all over India. I have not been able to read them. Here they are. They say that this Government is tyrannical, it must go. If you like, I may lay them on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What to do with the telegrams?

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

> "That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

The House has 15 hours for its discussion. The time is to be divided between the ruling party and the Opposition. The Opposition gets 6 hours and the ruling Party 9.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It should be equally divided.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be equally divided.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The ruling party should be given only half an hour.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It should be 60 : 40.

Shri Priya Gupta: What will they talk about? The ruling party may be given only half the time. They are ruling over here.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Shall I lay these telegrams on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking him. He may do whatever he likes.

So far as this Motion is concerned, I cannot deny the ruling Party its legitimate share because it is in the dock. It has to answer charges. Therefore, that proportion would continue, that is, 40 and 60. The Communists have not joined in this common motion that is there. Therefore, they will have a separate share.

So far as other parties are concerned Acharya Kripalani just said 'We have all joined together'. So, they can divide it among themselves and decide which speakers they want (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta: The Congress Members are very jubilant.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will have to place a time-limit on speeches.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This division of time is among the parties which are regularly formed. Those who are not in any parties are entirely ignored. We seek your protection. You fix some time for them also.

Mr. Speaker: For their rights, they unite; for their obligations, they pull apart. That should not be the case.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Why do you say that we unite only for rights? I do not agree. I have supported both the communist motion and the other motion. I am an Independent.

Mr. Speaker: If he is, the exception proves the rule.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Without consulting any of us, you have been good enough to make some statement now that all the others who have united in giving notice of this no-confidence motion should settle it between themselves.

Mr. Speaker: It was only a suggestion of mine. I am not imposing anything.

Shri Ranga: I do not know at what stage your suggestion becomes a direction.

Mr. Speaker: No. It would be better if he hears me. Then probably it will be clear.

If they cannot decide among themselves, the time taken by Acharya Kripalani would be deducted from the allotment for the Opposition and the rest would be divided according to the numbers that each party has. That is the only reasonable course that I can adopt.

Now probably Shri Ranga has no objection at all.

Now, unless there are special reasons, I cannot put up the time-limit. So far as the communists are concerned, because they have their own time, they can decide whether to put up one, two or three speakers. I am not concerned with it. So far as others are concerned, normally it would be 20—30 minutes. I suppose that would be enough.

Shri Ranga: You give us the privilege to make our own allotment so far as our respective times are concerned.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल्कुल नया सदस्य है और जिस ने पिछले १५ वर्षों से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पहले से खड़े हुए हैं उन की बात को अगर माननीय सदस्य सुन लेने देते तो उस के बाद में उन की भी सुन लेता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है, मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

Shri Ranga: Kindly give us the privilege of arranging it between our own speakers, to make our own allotment.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार [अपने कामों से १५ वर्ष से बोल रही है । इस समय उसे ६ घंटे देना अनुचित होगा । मेरे जैसा आदमी जो पिछले १५ वर्ष से इस घड़ी के लिए आशा लगाए हुए था, पहली दफा बोलना है तो उन को आप क्या करेंगे ? इसलिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हम जैसे लोगों को कुछ ज्यादा मौका मिले । चाहे हमारी ताकत यहां कुछ हो या न हो लेकिन देश में तो है ना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे ताकत यहां की देखनी है । बाहर की ताकत से मुझे सरोकार इतना नहीं होगा क्योंकि ज्यादा तो मुझे जो अन्दर ताकत है उसे देखना है । अगर माननीय सदस्य बहुत अर्से से आशा लगाए हुए थे और उन की आज आशा पूरी हुई है तो उन को जो वक्त मुनासिब है वह जरूर मिलेगा । मगर जितना वक्त इस हाउस ने मुकर्रर किया है कि कुल इतने समय में सारी बहस खत्म हो वह मेरा और जो दूसरे चेअर पर होंगे उन का फर्ज होगा कि उस के अन्दर यह सारी बहस खत्म कर दी जाय ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I submit that you should not consider the motion as you normally consider other discussions. I think you should use your discretion. Although three days have been fixed, you should not limit speeches, as you have suggested, to only 20—30 minutes. We have to project our own point of view. This is a serious matter. It is the only

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

occasion when this House has this opportunity to discuss this matter. Therefore, I beg of you to extend the time at least by a day so that we can get more time for the discussion. Otherwise, we shall have to rush in and the discussion will not be worthwhile.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I would like to add to what Shri Dwivedy has said. You know it better than I do, but may I very respectfully submit that you do not adopt any rigid division between the ruling Party and the Opposition? May I also respectfully request that you consider extending the debate within your discretion by one hour each day? You will remember that in the Business Advisory Committee we said 3 days, not less than 15 hours. We did not say you would not have your normal discretion.

Mr. Speaker: I remember very well what I said, and I will keep to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind you and the House that last November the resolution moved by the Prime Minister was discussed for full seven days. This motion is of equal importance at least, and the time should be extended. You have discretion, you are master of the House, and if the debate is proceeding at a good pace, you will kindly extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: This much must be appreciated that the House has taken a decision. Only one speech has taken place. There is no occasion yet at this moment to consider that an extension is necessary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Because you have limited the time.

श्री बागड़ी : समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार सोलह बरसों से बहुत बोलती रही है । उस की सारी करतूत जनता के सामने है । इसलिये उस को ज्यादा समय नहीं मिलना चाहिये । अगर उस को समय मिलना ही है, तो बहुत थोड़ा मिलना चाहिये ।

आप ने कहा है कि आप ने हाउस को देखना है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पिछले चुनाव हो चुके हैं । उस में कांग्रेस को कितनी सीटें मिली हैं, या तो आप उन से अन्दाजा लगाइये, अथवा मिनिस्ट्री से सब त्यागपत्र दे कर मैदान में आ जायें और फिर आप हाउस को देखें । (*Interruptions.*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो अन्दर ही स्वामी जी से डरता रहता हूं । वह बाहर के लिए मुझे क्यों चेलेंज करते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तर्क को देख लीजिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : समय बढ़ा दिया जाये । (*Interruptions.*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो माननीय सदस्य इस तरह बोलते रहेंगे, यह वक्त मैं उन के वक्त से काट लूंगा ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It is nearly tragic that so soon after the crisis of November, 1962, when our people with heart-warming unanimity had entrusted this Government with the twin tasks of maintaining the country's integrity and dignity and of accelerating its social and economic development at the same time, a situation has been created when, in sheer desperation at the Government's ineptitude, so many of our people have come to feel that this Government should quit the job which it appears unable to perform.

13.33 hrs.

[M8. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If Government, secure in the thought that it has a massive majority in this House, ignores the grave significance of this reversal of public feeling, so much the worse for this Government. For all the pride that power and pomp may have lent them, the people have put the Council of Ministers in the pillory, and irrespective of the fate of this motion they will remain in the pillory, morally till they justify themselves.

I have not hesitated to say this though my party and I do not by any means fully subscribe to the motion made by Shri Kripalani. In the motion for which we had vainly sought the permission of this House, we had tried to make our position clear. Unlike Shri Kripalani and most of his allies, what we want is that the Council of Ministers as constituted at present should go, and that the Prime Minister should reorganise it, keeping out reactionary Ministers, among whom, of course, the Finance and Food and Agriculture Ministers take the cake,.....

Shri Ranga: And also the Prime Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:....assuring the country that the basic national policies would be genuinely implemented. Non-alignment in foreign policy, which Shri Kripalani chose to ridicule by referring even to Panchsheel terms which go against the very grain of Indian culture and Indian history, non-alignment in foreign policy and the quickest possible advance to a socialist society are pre-eminently matters which most of those who have massed behind Shri Kripalani resist. That is why we dissoaiate ourselves emphatically from their stand. The camp of which Shri Kripalani is the prinicipal spokesman is aimed against the Prime Minister, against non-alignment, against planned development, against the public sector, against friendly relations with the USSR and other socialist countries, against building up of our own independent de-defence potential. We have no truck with all that, and we seek to halt the shift to the right which has taken place very seriohsly inside the Government. We want to help our people to secure relief by strengthening our economy, by building up our defences without surrendering to Anglo-American blackmail and the anti-national pressures of our own profit-mongers.

Shri Kripalani has naturally made much of the Government's faults of omission and commission in the sphere of defence. I shall leave it to the Government mainly to defend its own position, because that is the proper way of proceeding in this kind of matter. But I feel that it is fair to remember that raking up the past might not always be a good thing, and if we remember the past when we all wanted to move together in the tasks of maintaining the country's dignity and securing the country's development, then we should not be unconscious of the obligations which continue even today. It may be devil the present and the future if we rake up too much of the past. It is right and proper also that we all stand together on this issue, for today on account of the Government's determined pursuit of peace with honour, our acceptance of the Colombo proposals which China still rejects, and our determination that our frontiers must remain inviolate, on account of these China finds itself increasingly isolated.

But I see also that there are perhaps too many trappings of unnecessary secretiveness in our defence policy which Parliament has a right to resitst. Parliament might very well be taken a great deal more into confidence by a serious discussion of our military situation.

We live in a world in which, situated as it is, with the *blocs* balanced as they are, perhaps even with our limited resources we can make sure that aggression against us would not pay. In regard to that, Parliament

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

rightfully has a legitimate justification for asking that the cards be placed on the table, in conformity, of course, with the interests of the country's security.

Shri Kripalani and his friends, however, are carried away by certain fixations about which we have warned the country repeatedly, and I wish to repeat that warning. Unless we are careful, we may find ourselves committed to a military machine which will eat into our economy and make us evern more vulnerable to the pressures of an ideologically divided world.

Only recently the Prime Minister wrote an article in the American journal Foreign Affairs of April, 1963, where he made a statement which I am quoting:

> "India is such an outstanding member of the non-aligned comcunity that her defection, whether voluntary or enforced, cannot fail to bring grave and far-reaching consequences in its train".

And then the Prime Minister went forward to say that we shall not be panicked into abandoning either the goal or the methods of our foreign policy. This is a very heartening statement. But in the Voice of America agreement episode, by no means over yet, we find a hideous reminder of the dangers that lurk in so many places. The Prime Minister has said since that the agreement has to be changed since it involves an infringement of our-non-alignment policy. He has said also that it had not been processed through the Cabinet properly. The matter was briefly mentioned to him, a very perfunctory proceeding.

Shri Ranga: Three times.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As Prime Minister, naturally he has taken the responsibility for it. He would. It is his job to do so, and he has done so. But the entire business is unsavoury and steps must be taken in regard to it.

Have things come to this pass that the rightist elements in the Government and a circle of highly placed officials, in league with the Americans, make an agreement and impose it on the country as an accomplished fact, without the sanction of the Cabinet and in flagrant violation of the basic policies of the country?

Shri Ranga: The Prime Minister was an accomplice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Apart from the Prime Minister who has taken the responsibility, and who would be speaking on this matter no doubt, I have read in the papers a speech made by the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting, defending this agreement. The Minister himself has kept a very discreet silence. As to whether that is a part of valour I do not know. I have seen references in the press to the participation in this matter of the the External Affairs Ministry, on whose behalf a very highly placed officials had given the clearance, saying the matter could be proceeded with. I have seen today in the Parliamentary Library a copy of the *Organiser* which, I believe, is the organ of the Jan Sangh which is represented here in a fair number, the *Organiser* dated the 19th August, I see there a photograph of the Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and a caption that he has signed this agreement on the orders of the President. This variation of the theme emendaciously and deliberately peddled by top United States papers that President Radhakrishnan was coming up.....

Shri Ranga:....on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: All this took place while Governmental celebrities like my friend Shri Krishnamachari and others were having a sort of a relay race to the United States of

America. There must be something very fishy about it; it stinks to high heavens and I wish the matter is examined and Government comes forward with a full statement of explanation of the position. Here on Indian soil the United States Ambassador says in a Press Conference that the agreement is.....

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): Sir, on a point of order. I think the ruling of the Chair has been that any refernce to the President should be avoided. The hon. speaker refers to the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He only said that it was the President's order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The American ambassador has told us that it is irrevocable, implying thereby that unpleasant things might ensue if we did something about it. Luckily we are not a United States colony and never shall be. Powerful people in Government and in bureaucracy have all but landed us in a humiliating situation and if we did not rectify the situation soon enough, our name will be mud especially with our Afro-Asian friends and with socialist countries like the Soviet Union. Whatever the consequential loss to us might be, we must not be a megaphone of the Voice of America. Even if for Bokaro, that wonderful example of dilly-dallying over aid, of which we were told by Shri Krishnamachari in a public statement printed in this country's papers that the United States had been completely committed, if even in regard to Bokaro the Americans chose to withdraw their support and did other things to endanger our Plan, we shall never barter away our self-respect. The remissness of the E.A. Ministry is very noticeable and this being the Prime Minister's particular pigeon, he should be extremely careful and tone up his administration.

Incidentally, it was his Minister of State who went recently to West Berlin and made a gratuituous observation about the Berlin wall being a "condemnation" of the German Democratic Republic, a sort of a diplomatic *faux pas* which is most undesirable, particularly in the present context of our country. The Prime Minister should bear in mind that exactly on account of things like this, India's old democratic socialist image has become increasingly difficult to put across; it is exactly because things like this happen from time to time that our stand on non-alignment on which the Prime Minister himself is unequivocal is being suspected in Asia and Africa and our diplomats abroad generally innocent of the foundations of our foreign policy are unable to intervene at any level to help things. Our stock of goodwill perhaps is still sufficient to permit recovery of lost prestige and influence but it will need very serious effort which the Government has got to make.

I turn now to the question of air exercises, virtually a euphemism for the notorious air umbrella about which so much is being heard in recent times. We are still to study in detail the Prime Minister's statement which he placed on the Table of the House, we could not hear it because of its length. But we do fear that this is the first step towards the United Staes and the United Kingdom getting basis in this country. They are called to familiarise themselves with our terrain. What business have they to familiarise themselves with our terrain, especially the strategic and crucial terrain of the Himalayan region? (*Interruptions.*) *An Hon Member:* The Chinese can familiarise themselves?) They may come and go but later they may come and not go back, I do not know. Things may not remain in the same posture. If my friends like Acharya Kripalani push on with strength sometimes on account of Government's ineptitude, there is additional strength to their elbow—and I do not quite know what may happen. These exercises may very well be something which is very different from what might be envisaged by individuals in the Government like the Prime Minister himself.

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Is it only to train our men in radar? If that is so, cannot we buy supersonic planes and train our men? Of cannot we send several hundreds of young Indians who can go abroad for training for this purpose? Why must foreigners "familiarise" themselves with our own Himalayan region by flying over them with full military facilities? I want also to know this. Radar is only a sort of a method of spotting hostile forces across. But how about tackling the hostile forces? Are we getting fast enough planes? Are we getting the other apparatus necessary in order to tackle that sort of thing? Do the United States or the United Kingdom promise us immediate delivery of such planes and other apparatus which would be the necessary follow up? Or do we have to go to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to have that sort of help? After all when the Soviet Union helps us, it helps us not only with the offer of machines but with a factory to build those machines. Those other people who are helpng us get all the credit in the world. I am sometimes sickened by the exaggerated effusions of expression of gratitude to the United States for aid given from this country? I do not mind our saying: thank you, certainly. They did a job when we were in trouble. But the effusion of thanks which is offered from this country is nothing short of sickiening; but that happens Of course the kind of help they give is always fraught with dangers as far as our future is concerned. Let us know what has happened in other countries where they have crept into the picture, sometimes walked boldly and brazenly into the clonial and ex-colonial territories. They have done such damage that we are even now trying to rectify it from the international point of view and we have not succeeded

Time being limited, I have to turn to questions relating more closely to our internal policy. There what we find is that disaster is wrought on millions of our people and vast gains are conferred on the biggest financial sharks but the two Ministers responsible primarily for this, the Ministers of Finance and of Food and Agriculture are going scotfree, going on a pilgrimage when there is an emergency and that sort of thing. They are welcome to do so. I myself very much welcome the opportunity to of being taken to places like Amarnath, such wonderful places, if Government gives us facilities which are so badly needed for this kind of journey; but I would like to remind this House of one thing. When a few railway accidents took place, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, several years ago, resigned. Then, later, recently we had some reshuffling of portfolios. When Shri Krishnamachari in his indiscretion assisted one individual called Mundra, something happened to Shri Krishnamachari. The former Defence Minister, Mr. Menon, might conceivably be held responsible for the loss of perhaps a division which was not expected or foreseen by anybody who could properly advise him and he had to pay a price. Shri Malviya took Rs. 10,000 for his party funds, a drop in the crores cornered by the Congress from the profits of companies, but he had to pay a price because against him was the apparatus set up by the oil companies of the world here. Wherever they have gone, they have practised banditry of a description about which no doubt the Prime Minister is a great deal more conversant than I am, and those oil companies have taken recourse to bribery, to murder, to subversion of Government in whichever country they wanted to dominate; here, in this country we have seen the spectacle of those oil companies and their subsidiary interests carrying on a witch-hunt and a smearing campaign in order to single out that particular gentleman. On this very issue, an independent journal like the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay has written a leading article called the "Immorality of Ethics" which shows how terribly the Congress has compromised

itself by taking action against one man for a reason which was technically perhaps feasible but not taking action against others who are wallowing in a kind of corruption which is really eating into the vitals of this country in the wrongest possible manner.

The Finance Minister is there. He issued a Gold Control Order; we welcomed it. We wanted the stoppage of gold smuggling. We wanted the unnatural preoccupation of our people with gold as a very wonderful metal to go. We wanted our foreign exchange position to improve. But what happened? The net result has been that however Shri Morarji Desai might choose to repudiate it by answers which do not conform to facts, the fact remains that several hundred thousand goldsmiths, the poorest sort of people, who work in the jewellery shops—not those who are owners of those shops—are starving and they are thrown out of their jobs. Nothing is done about them. Very paltry things have so far been done about it. Surely, in seven or eight months' time a great deal more would have been done about it. We talk so much about co-operatives. Every month a Co-operative Number of some Government periodical appears. Articles are written by all sorts of people but nothing is being done to bring about co-operative organisations of those goldsmiths who can be given alternate occupation at a very much quicker pace. The Finance Minister himself comes to this House and gives answers which are a study in callousness. He does not even know that suicide cases have taken place. It is his business to know. He has got a lot of people to assist him. He has got five or six personal secretaries and personal assistants and God knows what. He has got the whole apparatus of the administration. I may not be in a position to read all the newspapers in the country. But the Finance Minister cannot say, "I do not know about the suicides of these people." Only the day before yesterday the Finance Minister chose to say, "I do not know if hundreds or thousands of people are going to jail." Possibly, when a question is formulated in this House there might be some exaggeration in the formulation, but there are people going to jail in large numbers, sometimes women with young children in their arms. They may be misguided; some people might be trying to fish in troubled waters; but there are these people, poor suffering people, starving people, thrown on to the scrap-heap of unemployment, and they are trying to register their grievance with the people's Government as they choose to call this Government. But nothing happens, and the Finance Minister chooses to say, "I know nothing about it. I do not care. I do not care a tinker's curse about it." He would have said perhaps he did not care a tinker's curse about it, but that may not come from a puritancially-minded person! He does not talk the language which I do. But what is he doing, otherwise? Has he done anything to get something out of the privy purses of our princes, some of whom are most estimable people and whom we know personally? Has he done anything substantial? Can he show anything to stop evasion by tax thieves as far income-tax evasion is concerned? Has he done anything to touch the gold hoards which are there all over the country? Ever since I came to Parliament, probably 11 years ago, I have been asking that there are safety, security vaults in banks and other places, and God knows what is secreted behind those vaults. I was told once by Shri A. C. Guha here who, at that time, was the Minister of State for Revenue and Expenditure, that Government has got the powers to open these security vaults and find out what there is. But up till now not a thing has been done to open these vaults, to find out what there is inside them, to find out if there is gold, to find out if there is black money. I do not say, expropriate them, but I want you to find out what is there. Take charge of it. Even pay

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interest to your friends who deposit in those security vaults. But do not let that money remain secreted in those vaults. Surely, gold is hidden somewhere, and can you not find them out? Cannot the Home Minister find out who is doing damage to the defence interests of this country? He is scooping down on Communists and other people. Can he not do something to find out something more about those hoards of gold in this country? Nothing of the sort is done because that is not the policy of the Government. It is not a Government which will support, as far as the Finance Ministry particularly is concerned, the interests of the commonman. It is a Government which will stand only by the interests of big money bags. That is why I make this charge, subject to correction; funds out of the LIC money are sent to the stock exchange at particularly critical times so that the big speculators, the monopolists, who are deeply in collusion with Government are not in trouble; so that the stock exchange might come back to something like the normal equilibrium. The monies of the LIC are very often utilised for that purpose.

Add to that the crushing taxation of the lower income-group the thunderclap of the compulsory deposit scheme which is found perhaps administratively almost impossible. Against that, organised working people are trying to register their protests by refusing to accept their pay-packet, by not accepting their pay, because deductions are being made from the income of people who cannot make both ends meet on any computation whatever. So, all these are taking place, instead of nationalising banks and foreign oil companies and the export and import trade apart from toning up income-tax collections and getting something out of the privy purse and so many other things.

I have not got the time to go into detail over it. But I may invite the Finance Minister, if at all he has any conscience about this matter, to ask Members of the House and others who are interested, to help them with concrete suggestions in regard to how, without taking recourse to such things as compulsory deposit scheme and surcharge on land revenue, he can get monies which we all wish should be devoted in the interests of development of the country and in the interests of the country's defence. But that has not been so.

I might be saying something rather rhetorical but I do feel that the story of the work of the Ministry of Finance is an epic of infamy. There is no doubt about it. Personally I like Shri Morarji Desai. (*Interruption*). He is a very straight man. I know where I stand in regard to his ideology. In regard to personal matters, he is a very straight man; he gives you a straight answer every time you ask questions. He does not shilly-shaily; he does not hedge; he does not beat about the bush. He gives you a straight answer. But he does not belong with the people who are working for the socialist pattern of society. If the Congress has given over that idea, well and good. Let that idea go for all I care, but as long as the Congress wants the socialist pattern of society he is a person who does not belong to it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He should join the Communists!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Then, what shall we say about the Minister of Food and Agriculture? He is a very powerful personality. (*Interruption*). And he is very pleasant and companionable. Indeed, I would like to have a cup of tea or some other beverage with him rather than with most other Ministers. (*Interruption*). But what is happening to his talents? Why is it that he has made a mess much worse even than any former Food Minister who had preceded him had done? He has made a hell of a

lot of speeches. One should not grouse too much in times of stress; but, is it necessary for the defence of India that rice should be selling at Rs. 40 per maund and the profiteers should mint money at the same time? I know the United States lobby in this country is very active, for millions of rupees are available out of the PL 480 fund. The United States lobby tells us that only the present Food and Agriculture Minister can get the food for us from the United States, which implies a threat and blackmail against us. But we cannot accept that proposition. We should rather judge the Food and Agriculture Minister by the results of his work, and the results have been disastrous. With all his flair for optimistic speeches, those speeches have created a smokescreen and the people do not know what is what, after having heard them. Even he has to admit lately that his policies have substantially failed.

A long time ago, the Asoka Mehta Committee, for which I hope some hon friends have a soft corner, had recommended progressive socialisation of wholesale trading in gradual stages no doubt. And, the Government in concurrence with the States had formulated schemes to that end. Our Minister had no heart for such schemes of interference with what he calls the normal channels of the trade. He waxed eloquent once upon a time on the World Food Bank Centre in the United States and the massive P.L. 480 aid which we are going to get, the bounty which has come from America. He has wasted his energy and time because he has not taken steps regarding increase of foodgrains production. Only on the 15th of this month, on the Independence Day, in some of the special supplements I read an article by Dr. K. L. Rao, the latest entrant to the Government, where he has said that in a very quick time merely by improvement in irrigation we can get nearly double the increase in the production of agriculture. We have spent about Rs. 2,000 crores in irrigation and allied things in the last twelve years or so, and yet the results have not been at all considerable. Why? Why should this happen? This happened because the Government does not know where to start and what to do. In regard to land reforms about which the panel of the Planning Commission has been shouting themselves hoarse, we know what is happening. Even today, I think, in this House there is pending a Constitution (Amendment) Bill which tells us that something is being done in Kerala particularly to make sure that nothing is done in order to bring about at least some tangible improvement in the condition of the poor agriculturists.

14 hrs.

In the meantime, the rise in prices has gone forward so much. During the financial year 1962-63 the wholesale price index of rice went up by about 7·8 per cent, while in the short period of three months, March to June, of 1963 the rise has been of the order of 12·5 per cent. What happens to distribution? What happens to the co-operative method of doing things? Shri Patil has said that he is the businessman's best friend, and that is why the results are as dismal as they have been.

Shri Patil has also complained that the States do not pay much attention to agriculture. The States on their part hold the Centre responsible for the confusion. Up to now his Ministry has not cleared the States' confusion about the Centre's stand on State Trading. The States set up the machinery and spent money on it, but now that Shri Patil has scuttled State Trading they find themselves in a quandary.

Therefore, I am sorry to have to say that in spite of oozing so much of optimism and energy he is a symbol of inaction and ineptitude. Last November, in the height of the crisis a conference was held in Delhi which was addressed by Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of the U.N. Agricultural Organisation. I am quoting from *States-*

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man dated 7th December 1962. There, in Shri Patil's presence, Mr. Sen who has been talking about the possibility of a four-fold increase in agricultural production in our part of the world, said :

> "Even today India was one of the poorest countries in the world and agricultural yield remained very low. The rate of productivity of land even in China was nearby three times more. This was because of the attention given to better techniques.".

This is something which speaks for itself. Sir, I do not wonder if men fail in their jobs or even when they act foolishly, but I often wonder to see them unashamed, and wickedly two Ministers, particularly—they have their bed-fellows also in the Cabinet —appear to us always unashamed about themselves. Perhaps they wear a mask of pride, but its real name is fear, fear of the people whom they do not wish to approach. It is not an easy thing to judge our fellowmen. I am reminded of what is said in a Somerset Maugham story. One chap said to another: "Look here, there is one job I do not care for." The other asked: "Which is that?" The reply was: "Gods on judgment day". It is not easy to judge one's fellowmen, to judge even these ministers. But this Parliament must, and if we do, they are bound to be impeached. Instead of that what happens is, there is a pursuit of men like Shri K. D. Malaviya, but these crucial members of the Cabinet who are subverting the entire basis of the country's agreed policy are there flourishing like anything and perhaps going over for a change—a change may be necessary for the sake of one's health,—to the Congress organisation in order to add to the prestige or whatever else they may have got.

Sir, the Congress I feel has got its responsibility, and I myself might be permitted to say very humbly that even one like me who had the privilege of having been a member of the All-India Congress Committee in the Haripura-Tripuri days feels that a great deal of thinking is needed. The Prime Minister does it fitfully and occasionally and amorphously, but can the Congress really continue as a conditioning force in Indian life if it abandons the socialist pattern at home and non-alignment abroad? Is democracy workable in an underdeveloped country like ours without the vivifying and unifying pursuit of a national minimum programme by the ruling party? Could the established secular, non-communal policies survive without such a programme? Is it not time, and more than time, for Congress to put its own house in order and put a stop to the creeping forces of counter revolution for which reaction has been furnished lately so many godsends and in which powerful Congressmen also seem to be involved.

But the Congress makes an unimaginative approach—the declaration of the emergency, the operation of emergency, the attack on the Communist Party, the misuse of the Defence of India Rules about which the jurists of this country are nearly unanimous that they are *ultra vires* of the Constitution. The bludgeon is no instrument for national progress in a country which is conscious and proud of its historic role, and this is what I am reminded of when, earlier this morning, the Government showed an attitude to the Bombay strike which only reiterated the Government's character, namely, that it is callous, that it does not care to what happens even to a city like Bombay. That is why it adopts that kind of attitude.

I know that quite often we are under attack and all sorts of things are said about us. But, if I may be allowed to say so, I do not mind that attack. Communism is a force which is emerging out of history. The Communist movement is an instrument thrown up by history which with all our frailties, all our weakness and all our

defaults we are trying to understand and operate. We may have shed some of our illusions, but we do not shed our hopes. But we say also that Congress will be goaded by social imperatives to see this phenomenon. That is why socialism is today the goal of all worthwhile efforts.

If I may be permitted to say so I may add that I disregard as inconsequential the flotsam and jetsam in the tide of our history, whether in radical looking forms or in reactionary characters; they would be swept into the limbo where they belong. That is why I stress what I am convinced is the demand of our people, that the Prime Minister reorganises the Government, removes reactionaries from his Cabinet, tones up the administration and restore in governmental work the values and the objectives which Indian freedom necessarily connotes.

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully realise the seriousness of the occasion, and when I say that Acharya Kripalani started with a thunder but ended with a whimper, I say it not in a spirit of light-heartedness or levity. Acharya Kripalani started with a full and complete condemnation of the Government. He said that the Plans were defective in their formulation, they were defective in their execution, that the rich has become richer and the poor has become poorer, that agricultural economy is stagnant and, talking of the administration, he said, that the administration was corrupt. He said that politicians were accusing one another and he quoted the Congress President, though I must say with regret that he did not quote him correctly. Talking of the foreign policy, he questioned non-alignment and called the five principles of Panch Sheel as nonsense. That is very unfortunate, coming as those words do, from a senior member like Acharya Kriplani. What are the five principles of Panch Sheel? One is non-aggression. Does Acharya Kripalani think that non-aggression, one country not attacking another, is nonsense? Does he think that respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other nations is a nonsensical principle? Does he think that non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries is a nonsensical principle? It is rather disappointing that he should talk in a light-hearted manner.

Then, while ending his speech, the Acharya made certain proposals. And what are those proposals? He said that the people must be provided with good government. Who questions? He said that the administration must be good and honest. Who questions that? He said that the politicians and public workers should consider themselves as the servants of the people. Well, this is a well accepted principle and nobody has questioned it.

An hon. Member: You have.

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, we did not interfere when Acharyaji was speaking. And if it comes to that, you will have it.

He suggested investigation into cases of corruption. Well, important cases of corruption are being investigated and they will be investigated in future. There is no doubt about it.

Coming to China, he said that there should be no negotiations. Why should there be no negotiations? If there are honourable negotiations, we should have them, settle our problem through peaceful negotiations, because war is not the only solution left for mankind. Regarding the re-occupation of the land occupied by the Chinese, we have not given up our claim. But, it will have to be done at the proper time. Before we do it, we must be fully prepared. About severing of diplomatic relations with China, a matter like that has always to be left to the Government. Government knows best how long to maintain diplomatic relations with China and when to break them. Then the Acharya added a rider. He wanted these suggestions to be addressed to the whole nation, the people of India

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but not to this House. Perhaps, he had forgotten that the success of his non-confidence motion depends upon the vote of this House.

Then, some of the charges which Acharya Kripalani levelled against the Government are of a very general nature. Talking of the Plan he said that there are no achievements. Well, the Plan has to be looked at from two points of view—short term and long term. We have been implementing the Plans for the last twelve years, and the results are by no means negligible. Here I may quote some achievements of the Plans. During the last twelve years, from 1950-51 to 1962-63, the real income of India has gone up by 47 per cent; agricultural production has increased by 46 per cent; the production of raw cotton has almost doubled; the output of raw jute and sugarcane has increased by 70 per cent; industrial production has more than doubled; the output of machine tools, known as 'mother machines' has gone up by 3,300 per cent. In regard to other commodities like cement, cloth, sugar, steel and power too, production has gone up considerably.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): What about distribution?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that. Do not be in a hurry, madam. Railways are carrying 90 per cent more of goods and the number of commercial vehicles on the road has almost doubled. Regarding social investment, 70 per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 11 years are now going to school, as against 43 per cent in 1950-51. The expectation of life at birth has increased from 32 to 45 years. These are no mean achievements for any economic planning. But then Acharya Kripalani speaks more on sentiments than on facts, and, his utterances cannot carry weight.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I quoted your leaders the President of the Congress, Rashtrapathi and the Prime Minister himself.

Shri A. P. Jain: He quotes everybody, but he does not quote facts. He hates facts; he hates reality.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: How can you say that.

Shri A. P. Jain: As regards distribution, there is a certain amount of doubt in the minds of the people whether the increased income has been equitably distributed. However, I can say that attempts are being made to see that the increased income is more equitably distributed.

The public sector has been growing. In 1951 the total investment in the public sector factories was only Rs. 147 crores. Today, it is Rs. 767 crores. In the Third Plan, out of the total investment allocation of Rs. 2,570 crores in organised industry, Rs. 1,470 crores is assigned to the public sector. There are other measures also to ensure that the increased wealth goes increasingly towards the poorer sections of the society. I do not say that the poverty in India has disappeared. India is one of the poorest countries of the world even today. Particularly, the rural sector has very low income and the landless labour working on the field has so far not received much benefit. But, then, ours is a vast country and you cannot achieve everything in a day. All I can say is that production has gone up and increasingly the distribution is being spread wider and made to percolate to the poorer sections of the society.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the disparity increased or not? That is the basic point.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no definite evidence to show that the disparity has increased so far. We are waiting for the report of Professor Mahalanobis. When it comes we shall be in a position to assess correctly.

Acharya Kripalani has arraigned the policy of non-alignment. He has ridiculed the policy of Panch Sheel

These are rather disheartening things. So far as non-alignment is concerned, it is a creed with us. We accepted that policy after understanding its full implications. It is not a policy that we have accepted today; it is a policy which we had devised or evolved in the pre-independence days. It is a policy which our leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, elaborated when he was the Vice-President of the Interim Government. He then defined the foreign policy of India as being based on three pillars.

One of the pillars was to help countries under colonial domination, countries which were under the governance of the European countries, in achieving their freedom. We have helped all such countries in the world, both Asian countries and African countries, to achieve their freedom. There is not a single case in which we did not do our duty.

The second pillar was assessting the formation of some sort of a world structure. At that time, the United Nations was in the making and since then India had made a very valuable contribution in strengthening the United Nations. It has continuously participated in the annual sessions and played a vitally important role.

The third pillar was the policy of non-alignment. It is not a policy of neutrality or passivity; it is an active policy. The Government of India is interested in the world problems but it does not want to tie itself down with either of the two blocs; it does not want to enter into military pacts with any nation of the world. That is the correct policy and that is the policy by which we stand If hat policy was ever fully vindicated it is today. Those very people, the Americans and the Britishers, who were critical of the policy of non-alignment at one time—in fact, they even suspected that we were playing in the hands of the Communists—they are praising this policy today. It is unfortunate that any of our own people, who are expected to understand and appreciate it better, should not realise its real efficacy and soundness. What does Averell Harriman say? He said:—

> "It was in the interest of the USA that India should maintain the friendliest possible relations with Russia. . . . The USA had no objection whatever to India getting military aid from Russia as well as from the Western countries."

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What has non-alignment got to do with that?

Shri A. P. Jain: If we were aligned with the Americans, the Russians would not help us. If the Acharya does not understand this much, I am sorry I cannot teach him.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Who told you to align with anybody? Who told you to align yourself with them?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): That shows his cynicism.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will give another quotation from Mr. Galbraith. He said:—

> "The military assistance which the United States is giving India is not intended to involve India in a military alliance or otherwise influence her policy of non-alignment. We have often said that we accept India's policy in this regard. . . . Our aid is designed to help defend India's independence and not to compromise it."

Mr. Khrushchev has uttered equally significant words. He said on the 13th December, 1962.—

> Mr. Khrushchev has uttered equally is a refusal to join military alliances and equally a refusal to assume that a conflict between the Communist and non-communist world is inevitable. For the rest it is inconsistent neither with receiving military aid nor with exercising its right of self-defence. . . . India's policy of non-alignment, her neutralist policy, has won great moral and political weight in the world."

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It is true that the policy of non-alignment has been affected so far as China is concerned. We are no more non-aligned with China; we are a belligerent nation. We are seeking assistance from whatever quarter it is forthcoming, whether it is from the capitalist countries or whether it is from the Communist countries, to fight out China.

Acharya Kripalani has profusely quoted from his own speeches made several years ago. May I make a presentation of what he said in 1958:—

> "When I was in Europe recently and when I talked about Gandhiji and his message of non-violence, I was asked, 'What is your country doing? Why are you increasing your armament?' I had no reply to give."

Today the apostle of non-violence is saying that it is only we who are guilty of neglect!

In the same speech he went on to say:—

> "Who are our enemies? I do not suppose that many nations on our border have any designs on us. For instance, Ceylon cannot have any designs on us, nor can Burma have, nor can Nepal have. Now there are other big countries that are our neighbours from whom there might be likely danger. But let us see China. China is a big country and it is militarized. But with China we have the relations of *Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai* . . . ."

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I was ridiculing it.

Shri A. P. Jain: You are ridiculing yourself today; not then. ". . . and they have accepted the Panchshila." The Acharya was opposing at that time the increase in the defence allocation and surely he could not have talked in a mood of levity at that time.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: On a point of explanation. I was ridiculing this Government from time to time when they cried *Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai*. Therefore I said, "Against whom are you increasing the military expenditure?"

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He is consistent even today in ridiculing us.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Because they had accepted Panchsheel and our idea of peaceful co-existence.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सारी दुनिया को पढ़ा दो पंचशील ।

Shri A. P. Jain: He went on to say:—

> "The same is the case with Russia. *Russi-Hindi Bhai Bhai*. They have also accepted Panchsheel. They have also accepted peaceful co-existence. We have no fear from them."

The language speaks for itself. It shows whether he was in a light mood and ridiculing us or he was serious. Today he might try to give twist or give a new interpretation, but the whole of his speech is published. It is corrected by him and it is there in the Indian Hansard. One can see whether he was ridiculing or he was serious.

Shri Tyagi: In which Party was he then?

Shri A. P. Jain: The PSP. He has been changing sides.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): He had been in the Congress for a long time.

Shri A. P. Jain: He is a migrating bird.

Shri Badrudduja: He was the Congress President.

Shri A. P. Jain: There was a time when most of India did not think that we shall wage war with any country.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Is it not what I said?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is what he said and that is what we also said.

That was one of the reasons why there was lack of preparation.

Acharya Kripalani sometimes says very wise. In the year 1959, as reported in Volume XXXVII, column 6668 of the Lok Sabha Reports, the Acharya said:—

"In the last two world wars, neither England nor America were prepared. They prepared themselves in the midst of conflicts. It is conflict that brings about the unity of the country and brings about the best that is in people."

It was something very wise. But is he acting upon it? What is the position today? The other day the hon. Prime Minister made a statement in the House in which he said:—

"There has been, during the last few months, considerable activity by way of construction of barracks, gun emplacements, storage dumps and air-fields near the Indian border. There has also been great activity in the construction of roads, laying of underground telephone lines and construction of inter-connecting subterranean trenches along these border areas. Chinese land and air intrusions into Indian areas and Indian air space have also increased considerably."

We do not know what is the objective of Chinese. They might be trying to keep up or sustain the tension or they might be thinking of another attack; but in either case we have to be prepared. Is this the manner in which Acharya Kripalani proposes to prepare the country?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Cabinet Ministers fighting with each other is preparing the country.

Shri A. P. Jain: I did not interrupt when he was speaking though I was sitting very close to him. Why can he not keep patience?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody disturbed Acharyaji when he spoke.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am only correcting him.

Shri A. P. Jain: A vote of no-confidence is a very serious matter. It is only on very rare occasions that a vote of non-confidence is given. In fact, the person or the Party which gives a vote of no-confidence must be prepared to assume the responsibility for the government. I was very much heartened to hear Professor Hiren Mukerjee completely dissociating himself from Acharya Kripalani's of no-confidence. He dissociated himself from the Acharya Kripalani's motion of no-confidence. He dissociated himself from the Acharya's views about non-alignment. He dissociated himself from the Acharya's views about planning and public sector.

Acharya Kripalani said that the Congress has secured only 45 or 46 per cent of the votes and that the Opposition had secured more then 54 per cent votes. Hence the vote of non-confidence had the support of the majority of the people of India. It is a gullible way of putting things. The Communists are not with him. There are a large number of independents who do not share his opinion.

What are the people he is representing? He is representing four groups here, namely, the PSP, the SP, the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party.

An Hon. Member: Republicans. . . (*Interruption*).

Shri A. P. Jain: Major parties, I said There may be minor parties.

What is common between them on the policy of non-alignment or on planning or on the public sector? They all hold divergent views. They are strange bedfellows. After his success at Amroha Acharya Kripalani made a very bold attempt at, what was known, as the Socialist Unity Conference to work out a minimum programme. What was his minimum programme? It was, firstly, that the administration should be made clean and efficient no quarrel with it.

Then, accord with Pakistan. On it there are different views among shri

[Shri A. P. Jain]

Kripalani's supporters. So far as the Government is concerned, we want to have a peacefulful settlement with Pakistan. But then he has friends, the Jan Sangh, who recently passed a resolution to the effect that Kashmir must be integrated with India and there should be no further negotiations. He has to take care of his friends.

The Acharya talked of Chinese aggression. So far as the Chinese aggression is concerned, there is no basic difference in the approach of the Congress and others excepting that there might be a shade of difference here or there.

Then the third item of the programme was: expansion of social justice instead of abstract ideas of socialism. It is very difficult to understand what it means. He wants to give up socialism. Why is he so angry against socialism? It is strange a Socialist Unity Conference should end by giving up its basic tenet of socialism. Well, it is for him to do anything.

Another item was the consolidation of nationalised industries. His compatriots of the Swatantra party say, no public sector. On the contrary, the P.S.P. and the S.P. have been accusing the Government for the slow progress of the public sector. His group, an odd combination of odd variety of things, conflicting opinions, contradicting ideologies would find impossible to run the Government of India for a few hours. They cannot manage even a government of a petty State.

Lastly, the Acharya advocated control on anti-social activities of the private sector. What have Swatantrites to say about it? Can such a motley crowd of conflicting interests, conflicting opinions, nothing common between them, carry on the administration of the country? Do they want to throw the country into chaos? The Acharya said that if the Government goes out of power, then there should be general elections. Something very strange. During the Second World War, the United Kingdom, that mother of democracy, did not have general elections.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: There is no war.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. P. Jain: According to him there is no war. It is a strange way in which he wants to proceed. He claims to be a patriot. Is this patriotism? He claims to love India. Is this his love for India? He wants to secure unity of India. Is this the way to secure unity? If his attempts succeed—I am glad that there is not the least chance of it the result would be absolute chaos throughout the country. It is an attempt not only to wreak vengeance against the Congress and against its leader but it is an attempt to demolish the image of Mother India. Thank God, they will not be able to do it. There is not the least chance of the No-Confidence motion going through which is not, I must submit, based on any valid considerations.

With these words, I oppose the No-Confidense motion.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने बड़े ध्यान से आचार्य कृपलानी जी का भाषण सुना क्योंकि मेरे मन में उन के लिये सदा से बड़ा सम्मान रहा है, आज भी है । वे अपने को शायद महात्मा गांधी का सब से बड़ा अनुयायी मानते हैं । परन्तु हम लोगों में से भी कुछ ने गांधी जी का अनुसरण करने का प्रयत्न किया है और उन के सिद्धान्तों को समझने की कोशिश की है । इस आधार पर जब हम इस समय आचार्य जी का लोक सभा में भाषण सुनते हैं और अमरोहा के चुनावों के बाद उन्हों ने जो भाषण दिए हैं, उन को पढ़ते हैं तब हमें बड़ा खेद होता है । हमें जान पड़ता है कि चाहे किसी समय आचार्य जी गांधी जी के बड़े भारी अनुयायी रहे हों, परन्तु इस समय वे गांधी मार्ग को बिल्कुल भूल गए हैं । गांधी जी अंग्रेजों से

लड़े, लम्बे समय तक लड़े, परन्तु वह लड़े एक सिद्धान्त पर और उन की उस लड़ाई में कटुता का कभी कोई अंश नहीं आया। हम देखते हैं कि आचार्य जी का जो भाषण आज यहां हुआ और उन के जो भाषण सदन के बाहर होते हैं, उन से जान पड़ता है कि कटुता की मूर्तिमान प्रतिमा हो गए हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : वाह सेठ जी, आप ने कटुता की नई परिभाषा की है आज।

डा० गोविन्द दास : आज हमें दिखाई पड़ रहा है कि उन का सारा द्वेष पंडित जवाहर लाल जी से और कांग्रेस से है और उन के मन में कोई एक व्यक्तिगत टीस घुस गई है कि जिस के सबब से समय असमय वह द्वेष हमें प्रत्यक्ष दिखाई देने लगता है।

एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार होने के नाते मैं मानव की सब से बड़ी चीज मानता हूं सन्तुलन को। यदि मानव अपना सन्तुलन खो दे तो फिर वह सच्चा मानव नहीं रह जाता। आचार्य जी के प्रति मेरी बड़ी श्रद्धा है : मैं बड़े ही विनम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ७५ वर्ष की अवस्था में वह जो कुछ कर रहे हैं जो कुछ उन्हों ने इस के पहले कहा है, उस से मिलान कर के देखें और देखें कि अपना सन्तुलन वह कहां तक कायम रखे हुए हैं।

यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव कुछ दलों ने मिल कर यहां रखा है। इन सब दलों के सम्बन्ध में एक हिन्दी की गंवारी कहावत मुझे याद आ जाती है : "कहीं की ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानुमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा"। इन के किसी के सिद्धान्त एक दूसरे से नहीं मिलते। इन का कोई तर्क एक दूसरे से नहीं मिलता और यदि आज पंडित जी की सरकार चली जाए, कांग्रेस की सरकार चली जाए जो असम्भव है, तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि ये एक दिन भी इस देश का शासन नहीं चला सकते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप की मदद ले लेंगे।

डा० गोविन्द दास : आज देश की जैसी परिस्थिति है, उस में हम को, हमारे देश को चलाने के लिए, सरकार को चलाने के लिए नेहरू जी से अच्छा और कोई व्यक्तित्व नजर नहीं आता।

इसी के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि कांग्रेस के सिवा और दूसरी कोई संस्था इस देश में नहीं है जो शासन चला सके। एक अंकों का जाल बिछा कर कृपलानी जी ने कह दिया कि कांग्रस को ४५ परसेंट वोट मिले हैं, इस को इतने मिले हैं, उस को उतने मिले हैं। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने इस का बड़ा सुन्दर उत्तर दिया है। आज चाहे कांग्रेस में कुछ दोष आ गए हों, कुछ स्वार्थी घुस गए हों, लेकिन इतना होने पर भी मेरा यह दावा है कि आज भी जितने अधिक त्यागी, जितने अधिक देश भक्त कांग्रस संस्था में है, उतने इस देश की किसी संस्था में नहीं है। मैं ने दुनिया के प्रायः देशों को घूम कर देखा है और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल इस देश में नहीं, संसार के किसी देश में आज कांग्रेस के सदृश संस्था नहीं है।

आज दो प्रधान देशों में प्रजातन्त्र चल रहा है, एक इंगलैंड में और दूसरा अमरीका में। इंगलैंड की कंजरवेटिव पार्टी, लेबर पार्टी और अमरीका की डिमाक्रटिक पार्टी और रिपब्लिकन पार्टी, इन पार्टीयों से कांग्रेस का कोई मिलान नहीं हो सकता। तो आज इस देश का शासन नेहरू जी और कांग्रस संस्था ही चला सकती है। यह कृपलानी जी भी जानते हैं, यह श्री हीरेन मुर्कजी भी जानते हैं और जितने विरोधी दल के दूसरे सदस्य हैं वह भी जानते हैं इस देश का बच्चा बच्चा इस बात को जानता है, और इस देश के ही नहीं संसार के लोग भी इस बात को जानते हैं। अभी हाल ही में लन्दन के "टाइम्स" ने और वहीं के

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

"डेली टलीग्राफ" ने नेहरू जी और कांग्रेस के लिये क्या लिखा है, कृपलानी जी उस को पढ़ने की कृपा करें ।

श्री कृपलानी : मैं ने पढ़ लिया है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : दूसरे लोग भी पढ़ने की कृपा करें । लन्दन के "टाइम्स" और "डेली टलीग्राफ" शायद कभी भी कांग्रेस या नेहरू जी के मित्र नहीं रहे । दोनों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि इस देश में ठीक शासन नेहरू जी ही चला सकते हैं, कांग्रेस संस्था ही चला सकती है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: आप को वहां की जनता का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल सकता है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस संकट काल की स्थिति में यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव तो मुझे बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिखता है । आज तो हमें यह चाहिये था कि जब हमारे देश पर लड़ाई के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं, जब देश पर संकट आया है, कम से कम हम उस में पूर्ण रीति से एक व्यक्ति के साथ होते । और वे जानते हैं इस बात को कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव वहां पर स्वीकृत होने वाला नहीं है, बहुत बुरी तरह से फेल होने वाला है । जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा, ऐसी संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में इस प्रकार का अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखना मैं बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना मानता हूं ।

सरकार के विरुद्ध जो बात कही गई उन में पहिली बात कृपलानी जी ने यह कही कि उद्योग के क्षेत्र में और खेती के क्षेत्र में, दोनों में ही हमारी उन्नति नहीं हुई। मेरे मित्र श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने इस के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े उपस्थित किये। मेरे पास भी वे आंकड़े थे, लेकिन मैं उन की पुनरावृत्ति और पुनरुक्ति नहीं करना चाहता । देखें कृपलानी जी और दूसरे हमारे विरोधी मित्रगण कि उद्योग के क्षेत्र में और खेती के क्षेत्र में इन तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में, इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में कितनी उन्नति हुई है । मुझे आश्चर्य होता है य देख कर कि इतने बड़े बड़े बांध, इतने बड़े बड़े कारखाने, जिन को देख कर विदेशी चकित हो जाते हैं, वे कृपलानी जी और उन के दूसरे मित्रों को नहीं दिखाई देते । और क्यों वे उन को नहीं दिखाई देते ? वे जानबूझ कर उन्हें नहीं देखना चाहते क्योंकि उन्हें तो व्यक्तिगत टीस है । सरकार को किसी तरह से नीचा दिखलाना और बदनाम करना उन का कर्तव्य है तब इस तरह की बात उन को दिखलाई कैसे देती ।

फिर उन्हों ने शासन के सम्बन्ध में कहा और उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्हों ने कुछ बातें आप के सामने रखीं ।

Acharya Kripalani: I gave you quotations from the Congress President who said that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक उन के सुझाव हैं, मैं श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि उन में से कई ऐसे हैं जो हमें स्वीकृत हैं । उन में क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ? लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा रचनात्मक सुझाव रखते समय कि उन रचनात्मक सुझावों को कार्य रूप में किस प्रकार से परिणत किया जाय । सारा झगड़ा तो वहां आता है । सिद्धान्तों की बातों में और दूसरी कुछ बातों में कोई मतभेद नहीं है । मतभेद तब उपस्थित हो जाता है जब उन सिद्धान्तों को उन रचनात्मक सुझावों को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का अवसर आता है । कृपलानी जी ने अपने लम्बे भाषण में ऐसी कोई चीज पेश नहीं की कि जिन रचनात्मक सुझावों से हम सहमत हैं, जिनको हम लोग कार्य रूप में परिणत भी कर रहे हैं, उन्हें और आगे बढ़ कर कैसे कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जाय ।

Acharya Kripalani: If you agree with it, why are you criticising it?

डा० गोविन्द दास : फिर हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में, नानअलाइनमेंट के सम्बन्ध में उन्हों ने एक बड़ी विचित्र बात कही कि नानअलाइनमेंट को हम नानवायोलेंस समझते हैं । यह तो किसी ने नहीं कहा । यह उन के दिमाग में कैसे आया । नानअलाइनमेंट और नानवायलेंस से कभी कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा । इस के साथ उन्हों ने आगे बढ़ कर कहा कि हमारी नानअलाइनमेंट की नीति को मौरेलिटी या नैतिकता के ऊपर आधारित किया गया है । यह भी हम ने नहीं कहा । हम यह अवश्य कहते हैं कि आज दुनिया का भला और देश की भलाई नानअलाइनमेंट की पालिटीसी से है । मैं उन से एक ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । समझ लीजिए कि आज हमारी नानअलाइनमेंट की पालिसी न होती और हम उस पर न चलते होते और रूस ने चीन को प्रोत्साहन दिया होता, ऐसा सम्भव था । तब हमारी क्या हालत होती ? कभी लोग सोचते हैं इस बात को ? हमारी यह नानएलाइनमेंट की पालिसी है कि अमरीका, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और रूस सब हमारे सार्थ हैं ।

यह सच है कि हम ने यह आशा नहीं की थी ककि चीन हम पर आक्रमण करेगा । अगर हम से यह बात कही जाय कि आप ने युद्ध की तैयारी क्यों नही की तो मुझे एक बात याद आ जाती है । किसी मकान में आग लग जाय और लोग वहां जल जायें और ऐसी स्थिति में कोई कहे कि यह लोग कैसे बेवकूफ थे कि उन्होने पहले से आग बुझाने का पम्प अपने सिलरहाने नहीं रक्खा । समझ लीजिये कि कभी भूकम्प आ जाय और लोग दब जायें उस वक्त य कहा जाय कि यह लोग कैसे थ कि मकान में सोये, मकान के बाहर मैदान में क्यों नहीं सोये? जब चीन के आक्रमण को कोई सम्भावना नहीं थी तब हम उस के लिये तैयारी कैसे करते ? आप देखिये कि जब श्री चाऊ एन लाई सन् १९५४ में यहां आये थे तब उन्होंने एक प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में क्या कहा था । उन्होने कहा :

"The Chinese Prime Minister reiterated his belief that on the basis of the five principles laid down in the Tibet agreement, "all nations of the world can peacefully co-exist, whether they are big or small, strong or weak, and no matter what kind of social system each of them has. The rights of the people of each nation to national independence and self-determination must be respected," he declared. "The people of each nation should have the right to choose their own State system and way of life without interference from other nations. Revolution cannot be exported: at the same time outside interference with the common will expressed by the people of any nation should not be permitted."

जब श्री चाऊ एन लाई इस तरह की बात स्वयं यहां पर कह गये, जब कि लगभग दो हजार वर्षों का हमारा और चीन का ऐतिहासिक और मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध रहा, तब हम यह आशा नहीं कर सकते थे कि इस प्रकार से हम को धोखा दे कर हम पर आक्रमण किया जायेगा । और चूंकि म तैयार नहीं थे इस लिये जब आक्रमण हमारे ऊपर किया गया तब हम हारे भी । सन् १९१४ की लड़ाई में भी यही हुआ था और सन् १९३९ की लड़ाई में भी यही हुआ था । इग्लैंड और योरप के दूसरे देश जर्मनी के इस तरह से आक्रमण के लिये तैयार नहीं थे । उन की हार हुई । लेकिन उस के बाद क्या हुआ ? जर्मनी की हार हुई । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे इस समय हम हारे हों, लेकिन वह दिन आ कर रहेगा, चाहे वह आज हो चाहे कल हो या परसों हो, जल्दी या या देर से, हम अपनी भूमि की एक एक इंच जमीन चीन से वापस लेंगे और चीन को यहां से खदेड़ कर रहेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री यादव, आप खामोश हो जाइये । एक आध दफे इंटरप्शन ठीक है, लेकिन हमेशा इंटरप्शन करने से मुश्किल होती है । आप माननीय सदस्य को बोलने दीजिये ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस के साथ ही साथ जो हमारी नानअलाइनमेंट की पालिसी है वह हमारी संस्कृति से सम्बन्ध रखती है। भारतीय संस्कृति संसार की सब से पुरानी संस्कृतियों में से है। चार संस्कृतियां ससार की सब से पुरानी संस्कृतियां हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति, मिस्र की संस्कृति, चीन की संस्कृति और युनान की संस्कृति। भारत का मैं रहने वाला हूं, मिस्र, चीन और यूनान को मैंने देखा है। यदि आज आप उन देशों में जायें तो आपको उन देशों की प्राचीन संस्कृति के दर्शन वहां के जीवन में नहीं होंगे, आपको उस के दर्शन केवल व ं के खंडहरों में और अजायब घरों में ही होंगे। केवल भारत ही सारे संसार में एक ऐसा देश है जिसकी हजारों वर्ष की प्राचीन संस्कृति की परम्परा आज भी यहां के जीवन में दिखायी देती है। इस लिये यह जो हमारी नानअलाइनमेंट की पालिसी सब से मैत्री की और किसी से शत्रुता न करने की है। यह हमारी संस्कृति की चीज है।

गांधी जी इसी लिये कहते थे कि अंग्रेजों के राज्य से हमारी लड़ाई अंग्रेजों से नहीं। चीन के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारा यही कहना है कि चीन की इस समय जो हुकूमत है उससे हमारी लड़ाई है, चीनी प्रजा से हमारी लड़ाई नहीं है। यह हमारी संस्कृति का मलमंत्र है–'निर्वैरभ सर्वभूतेषु।" तो मैं जो इस नानएलाइनमेंट और इस विदेश नीति का अनुयायी हूं इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि यह भारतीय संस्कृति की एक देन है, और मैं उस संस्कृति का एक छोटा सा पुजारी हूं।

जब हम परतंत्र थे उस समय भी हमने इस का अनुसरण किया और स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद भी। और चीनी आक्रम के समय भी किसी गुट में शामिल न होने की हमारी नीति ठीक है इसमें किसीभी निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति को कोई सन्देह न होना चाहिये। इसी लिये अमरीका और इंगलैंड तक ने हमारी इस नीति की सराहना की है।

अभी मेरे मित्र श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने कुछ अमरीका के विद्वानों की बात यहां पर कही। मैं इंगलैंड के कुछ विद्वानों की बात कहता हूं।

"The policy of non-alignment has been supported by eminent Englishman including noted political historians Prof. G. E. G. Catlin and Mr. Kingsley Martin."

मिस्टर कैटलिन कहते हैं :

"My feeling is that the leadership of India in at least a part of South-East Asia would not have been practicable if Mr Nehru had aligned himself decisively on either side."

और मिस्टर मारटिन कहते हैं :

"....although the motive behind the Chinese aggression on India was still a puzzle he thought the Chinese wanted to have an undisputed control over Ladakh and to show to the Communist world that India was part of the Western camp. China had, however, miserably failed to prove it. And, therefore, the policy of non-alignment pursued by several countries and by India is the correct policy."

खुद कृपलानी जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा था वह भी मैं उनको बतला देना चाहता हूं। सन् १९५६ में उन्होंने लोक सभा में ही कहा था :

"Therefore, I have no hesitation to say that I support the general principles of our foreign and international policy. Our Prime Minister has enunciated the principles that should guide all nations in their dealings with each other

if world tensions are to be reduced and if peace is to prevail."

यह कृपलानी जी का खुद का कथन है, किसी दूसरे का कथन नहीं है ।

और इसी सम्बन्ध में जो रूस से सब सर्वश्री ख्रुश्चेव साहब हैं उनका भी कथन अगर मैं आपके सामने पढ़ दूं तो शायद उचित ही होगा । वह कहते हैं :

"Defined simply, non-alignment is a refusal to join military alliances and equally a refusal to assume that a conflict between the Communist and non-communist worlds is inevitable. For the rest it is inconsistent neither with receiving military aid nor with exercising its right of self-defence....India's policy of non-alignment has won great moral and political weight in the world."

अभी श्री अजित प्रसान जैन ने ठीक कहा कि हमको जो कुछ अपनी इस पालिसी से हासिल हुआ है, उस को देखते हुए आज हमारी यह पालिसी केवल पालिसी नहीं रह गयी है बल्कि विश्वास बन गया है । मैं तो इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूं कि केवल हमारे देश का ही नहीं सारे संसार का भला इस नान-इलाइनमेंट की पालिसी से ही हो सकता है ।

अब मैं आपको केवल उन देशों के नाम बतला दूं जिन्होंने हमारी इस नीति को ठीक माना है और इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा है । मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि जो कुछ इन देशों ने कहा है उसको भी यहां पढ़ सकूं । अफ्रीका के हाल के स्वतन्त्र हुए देशों में घना, केनिया, युगांडा, मोरक्को, लेबनान और सीरिया ने इस नीति की सराहना की है । एशिया के देशों में सीलोन, बर्मा, जापान, नेपाल, हिंदेशिया ने और यूरोप के देशों में यूगोस्लावेकिया और फ्रांस ने हमारी इस पालिसी को ठीक समझा है ।

यह खेद की बात है कि भारत के कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं को हमारी वैदेशिक नीति और यह नान एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी अच्छी नहीं मालूम देती । मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत दूर तक पंडित जी से और कांग्रेस से जो उनका द्वेष है उसके कारण ही ऐसी नीति जिसको सारा संसार कल्याण कारी मानता है, वे उसका विरोध करते हैं ।

फिर मैंने जैसा आपसे निवेदन किया, हमार इन नेताओं को कोई निर्माण कार्य नहीं दिखायी देता । ये बड़े बड़े बांध और बड़े बड़े कारखाने जिन्हें देख कर दुनिया के लोग चकित हो जाते हैं, उनको नही दिखायी देते । युद्ध की तैयारी तो वे चाहते हैं, पर साथ ही यह भी चाहते हैं कि टैक्स न बढ़ाया जाए । फिर युद्ध की तैयारी कैसे हो यह वही बतलावें । यदि हम युद्ध की तैयारी करेंगे तो टैक्स बढ़ेंगे और हमें उनके लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये । फिर अगर कहीं जरा सी भी कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं तो चिल्ल पों मच जाती है । जरा सी कोई बात हुई तो चिल्ल पों मच जाती है । भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने में हम सब लोग उनके साथ हैं, लेकिन उसके लिये कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं आता । तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सब बातों का इस समय होना जब जब कि संकट-कालीन परिस्थिति है । यह भी खद की बात है ।

और सब से विचित्र नारा तो यह लगता है कि नेहरू जी इस्तीफा दें । यह नारा वे प्रजातन्त्र के किस सिद्धांत के अनुसार लगाते हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । अभी आम चुनाओं को केवल डेढ़ वर्ष हुआ है और इन चुनाओं में कांग्रेस इतने प्रचंड बहुमत से जीती जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप पंडित जी और उनके साथी यहां बैठ हैं । अगर अमरोहा आदि तीन क्षेत्रों में कांग्रेस हार गयी पतो यह नारा लगया जाता है कि नेहरू जी इस्तीफा दें । कुछ जगह

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

हार होने से मैं ने तो दुनिया के किसी प्रजातन्त्र में ऐसा नारा नहीं सुना है ।

इन सब का कारण क्या है ? अन्त में मैं एक बात कहूंगा । अंग्रेजी में इसे फ्रस्ट्रेशन हैं और मैंने इसका हिन्दी में इस प्रकार अनुवाद किया है :

भग्न मनोरथों से उत्पन्न नैराश्य

"फ्रस्ट्रेशन" के अन्दर यह सब चीजें नहीं आती लेकिन इस के अन्दर फ्रस्ट्रेशन आ जाता है । इन सब बातों की बुनियाद में भग्न मनोरथों से उत्पन्न नैराश्य है । और उसी के सबब से यह सब हो रहा है ।

मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि प्रचंड बहुमत से हम इस प्रस्ताव को यहां अस्वीकृत करके सारे संसार को बतला देंगे कि यह देश नेहरू जी के और कांग्रेस के साथ है ।

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): On rising to speak in this House after an interval of a year and a half, I think it is appropriate that I should commence by trying to share with this House, in the first two or three minutes, the feeling that prevails in my constituency in regard to the issue we are now discussing. I shall try to do so as objectively as possible, and in doing that, I cannot help saying that taking the constituency by and large, among all classes of people, peasants, workers, Government employees, shop-keepers, middle class people, the feeling is one of exasperation, of having reached the limit of endurance. My Gujarati friends will follow me when I say that the words that met me in the villages and in the bazars were:

"Hame thaki gaya chhaiye, Have nahin khammatu, Yaha tak aiya chhe."

That is, 'We are tired; we cannot stand it any more, our cup is filled to the brim'. This is the feeling of nine out of ten people, however they may ultimately have voted to their party. Party loyalties undoubtedly are very strong, but inside there is this feeling of exasperation and exhaustion, of a loss of patience, of the limit of patience having been reached, and this impatience is about the maladministration and the corruption in public life and in Government. It is not that the basic policies are always understood, but the lack of honesty of purpose in carrying out their basic policies is very strongly felt the gulf between profession and practice, talking of one thing and doing another. If I may summarise the verdict of the constituency, it is not that the Congress should go—let me be honest about it—it is, "change your policies and mend your ways or go". There is a *locus paenitentiae* in the mind of the electorate—it is not in my mind because I do not see any chance of improvement, and that is I why am supporting this motion of no-confidence. But the electorate still has an open mind. It wants to watch. It has given a warning and it wants to see if this warning is heeded or if it is ignored. It is because of this feeling in this constituency of mine, and also in the country generally—because I do not think that my constituency is unrepresentative—that today I identify myself with this vote of no confidence in the Cabinet.

15 hrs.

It has been suggested that the motion will defeated. Of course, it will. We know it long before the motion was tabled. But let me say this with all respect to this House, I feel that the House as at present constituted does not accurately reflect public opinion in this country today.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri M. R. Masani: Even a year ago, as Acharya Kripalani pointed out, only 44·72 per cent of the elec-

torate in the elections to the Lok Sabha voted for the Congress. It got 361 seats.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): How many voted for the Swatantra Party?

Shri M. R. Masani: It therefore needed 142,000 votes to elect a Congress M.P. to this House. My Party—to give an example, and it is, I think, true of all other parties on this side of the House—polled over 9,726,000 votes and got 25 seats. It needed 389,000 votes to elect a Swatantra Party M.P., nearly three times as many. I have calculated as accurately as I could in respect of the 72 Members who stood up in support of this motion the other day that the parties, groups and elements they represent polled in all 45 million votes—39 per cent of the electorate in this country. If we had a system of proportional representation, such as is common in many democracies in the world—if we had not followed the British pattern—it is not 72, but 316 as opposed to your 361. Therefore, let us not bandy figures and numbers. Let us realise that 40 per cent of the country is behind this vote of no-confidence, and that the position has changed further in the last twelve months. The Chinese attack and our disastrous defeat, the Gold Control Order, the last Budget and rising prices have further shifted public opinion as recent bye-elections have shown.

Now, the Government's policy, broadly, is one of socialism at home and non-alignment abroad. Let us examine dispassionately to what extent these objectives have succeeded during the last fifteen years. Socialism, I take it, and the House will agree with me—means moving towards a more prosperous, a more free and a more equal society, an objective with which I am hundred per cent in agreement. But to what extent has this objective been furthered during the last 15 years? Is there more prosperity in this country today? (*An Hon. Member: Of course.*) It is a matter of opinion.

Let us consider different classes of society. Let us consider the landless labourer. Has anyone got the courage to say that the lot of the landless labourer, in terms of real income, has improved? The reports of Government committees do not show anything of the kind. I think it would be right to say that even the small peasant with a small holding has not materially improved his lot. The industrial workers have certainly been compensated by dearness allowance and you may say, therefore, that their real wages today are what were when Independence was achieved. The Labour Minister, Shri Nanda, has conceded that there has been no real rise in the standard of living of the Indian working class.

Then we come to the backbone of the national, the middle class. Is it not patent to all of us—because we all belong to that class—that that class today finds itself ground between the two millstones of constantly rising prices on the one side and rising taxes on the other? This middle class, which is the backbone of the community is being crushed today between rising prices and rising taxes. Industry and business complain that they are being cribbed, cabinned and confined by endless regulations and, finally, by the super profits tax.

Then I ask, who has benefited? Who is better off today than before Independence? There is only one class that has improved its lot. That class is the class of some politicians in office, some officials and a few businessmen who work hand-in-glove with these politicians, and these officers. The combination of Malviya and Serajuddin is the only vested interest in this country. It is this class which Djilas, the Yugoslav communist, has described as the *New Class*, which talks of socialism in Russia and Yugoslavia and feathers its own nest. It is

[Shri M. R. Masani]

this New Class that is the only beneficiary of fifteen years of so-called socialism in our country.

Are people more free or equal? I would venture to say not. People are tied up in a mass of red-tape. All classes are subject to bureaucratic exploitation. Businessmen have to make trips to Delhi in aeroplanes, while the poor peasant has to walk or go by bus to the taluka headquarters to get some wretched form filled or completed.

And Government employees? Their rights have been truncated. Two attempts have been made in this House to take away their right to strike, which is a fundamental right of a free society. We on this side unitedly opposed those attempts. Today is I venture to say that the misuse of the Defence of India Rules in Bombay in a labour dispute is a shame and a crying shame on this country. Rules which were made to fight the enemy, the Chinese are being used against patriotic Indian workers who have the right to ask for a higher dearness allowance, and to go on strike if no redress or arbitration is offered to them.

Why has the socialist pattern failed to create more prosperity, equality or freedom? I venture to say that while the objective was noble, while the objective is acceptable to all of us, the method was hopelessly wrong—the method of Statism, of State capitalism, of believing that the people could do nothing, that Government must do everything for them, the carrying on of that *ma-baap sarcar* mentality of the British raj, which has been the bane of this country during the past fifteen years. We never gave the people the feeling of freedom, of saying 'do it for yourself', the feeling of faith that made West Germany great when, under Erhard, they said, 'Let the men and the money loose and they will make the country strong'. We trust neither men nor money. We only trust Government.

With what result? Take agriculture. Our productivity is among the lowest in the world. Official figures show that we raise it by 1·5 per cent every year, a very miserable ratio, because the Food Minister has admitted that we can triple our productivity, given the resources. Then why is it not done? Not because of the wickedness of one Minister or another, because two or three Food Ministers have complained, but because the Planning Commission's and its false order of priorities have neglected agriculture, because the money that is needed to put irrigation, water, seed, implements, fertiliser into the soil is going into top-heavy, wasteful projects which where the return is very much lower.

The other day, on August 2, the Food and Agriculture Minister admitted, while addressing the State Ministers of Community Development, that 50 per cent of the outlay on major agricultural programmes, minor irrigation and soil conservation still remains to be spent over the last two years. In other words, the money is allocated. But even that is not given. It is only on paper that the money is given; the funds are not available for investment in the land. Another Minister, Shri S. K. Dey, complained a few days before the other Minister to whom I referred that the lack of progress in the rural sector is traceable to too much centralised planning. A former Minister of Agriculture, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, has blamed land reforms, while Shri A. P. Jain, who spoke earlier, blamed the Planning Commission for becoming a parallel government, always interfering with the Ministry of Agriculture in carrying out its obligations.

So, instead of producing more food, giving money and sinking capital into the land, we spend endless time on discussing distribution, controls, zones and cordons. That is not going to make food. If the object is to produce more food, the Government has signally failed to create a prosperous agricultural base on which our whole

industry may be based. No planning will succeed if the very foundation of economic life, which is land, is neglected and weak, as it is in India today.

Turn to indutry. The same picture of false priorities, a wrong order of priorities. The State sector, for doctrinaire reasons which have nothing to do with reality, is being forced up against the interests of the country. In the First Plan, investment in State enterprises was 46 per cent. In the Second Plan it was 54 per cent. In the Third Plan, it is estimated to be 61 per cent and if our planners have their way, which God forbid, they will raise the State sector to 65 per cent by the end of 1970-71 and 68 to 70 per cent by 1975-76. Who decided how the balance of the sectors will go? Is it not the people of India who by their consumer preference, by deciding what they want to buy and what not to buy, have the right to decide? Do you want to have economic democracy in this country, or do you want six or eight people sitting in Delhi, like the Government planners in Moscow, to dictate to the people what they should produce and what they should not produce, what they shall buy and what they shall not buy?

And what return do we get on the capital that is being extracted from us by taxation and pumped into State enterprises like steel and other industries? The Finance Minister in his Budget speech of February, 1962—I have not seen more recent figures—admitted to the House that the average return on Government enterprises had dropped from 0·5 per cent to 0·3 per cent, but he encouraged the House by giving it good cheer that in the coming year it would rise to 0·4 per cent! If any industrialist or businessman tried to float shares on the market and offered those whose money was wanted 0.5 per cent, he would be considered insane. And yet our national capital is being wasted on projects, sunk in projects, which do not give us any return at all.

Hindustan Steel is the biggest white elephant in the country. Official figures published in the *Financial Express* show that while the total capital invested in this company up to March 31, 1962, was Rs. 664 crores, there was a loss of Rs. 19·5 crores. If you allow for previous depreciation which had been writen off of Rs. 17·7 crores, Hindustan Steel has lost for the nation up till now 40·1 crores of solid rupees. This is why I call it a false order of priorities.

It is not true that some of us do not believe in State enterprises. We stand for a mixed economy. We stand for a mixed economy of private and State enterprise working side by side to serve the needs of the community, but this must be on a basis of free and equal competition, of allowing the consumer to decide whether he wants to buy these goods or those goods, and not State monopoly capitalism which is becoming increasingly the pattern of our socialist economy here.

So, instead of creating a climate for incentives, savings and production, exactly the reverse is being done. Our vital productive forces have been crippled in the last fifteen years. It is a tribute to the vitality of the Indian people that our agriculture and industry have not died by now under the burdens and restrictions imposed on them.

Look at our taxes. They have far exceeded the point of diminishing returns. We have gone to the point where we tax more and more and get less and less, because as you now 50 per cent of Rs. 10 is much less than 10 per cent of a hundred rupees. We are trying to get more and more out of the people, with the result that we are getting less than we would have.

Stable prices and an honest rupee, a rupee that means today what it will mean ten years from now, should be the basic foundation of our economic policy. What is our record in preserving the stability of the rupee?

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Our Government has almost consistently gone in for inflationary policies, deficit financing, customs and excise duties on the necessities of life, and above all, investment in expensive low-return enterprises like steel where the money supply is inflated but the goods and services that should come out of the factory do not come out. Inflation is the result of too much money chasing too few goods and services. The way to check inflation is to invest money where the return is quick and ample, and that is agriculture first of all. Then there are fertiliser, road transport and a hundred other things where, if you sow a rupee, you can reap a rupee back, but we go and dump that rupee in a steel plant which does not give even four annas for many years to come. This is the basic fault.

Then we come to controls—the main bane of our economy. It is said we should stop prices rising by putting on controls. If I may say so, that is flying in the face of the laws of economics. Nothing can stop prices rising if the supply and demand position warrants it. A British economist has said that to try to stop prices by control is like a lady going to a surgeon to remove her double chin, and the thing comes out at the back of her neck in a bump! In other words, you treat a symptom, you do not treat the disease. The disease of inflation is because of the policies of the Government. Until these are changed, no amount of controls are going to succeed.

Two days ago, I read that the L. K. Jha Committee having failed to stop the rise in prices, the matter will now be referred to a committee at a higher level of Cabinet Ministers, as if the level of the committee decides whether controls would be effective or not! Suppose the Ministers' committee fails, where are you going any higher? Who is going to form the next committee to stop prices rising if the committee of the three Cabinet Ministers fails where Mr. Jha and his colleagues have failed?

You cannot defeat the law of supply and demand. Prices, like water, will find their own level, and no amount of juggling will stop the laws of hydrodynamics or the law of economics from having play. And that is why the team of the World Bank which visited India in February or March this year—let me remind the House that the World Bank is our biggest foreign benefactor today, generous, friendly and helpful—singled out for particular castigation Government's present policies, which in its opinion make for inefficiency and high costs, and controls which hamper industry at every turn.

What, Sir, is a control? A control is giving an official, even a small one, the power of life and death over a peasant, a shopkeeper or a businessman. Human nature being what it is, is it a matter for surprise that our public life is now riddled with corruption? I am not putting on any cloak of moral superiority. We are all the same under the skin, whatever party we may belong to. But the danger is that when you combine economic and political power in the same hands, you are creating opportunities for corruption that should not be created. I woud not entrust anybody, including my own party, with the unlimited power that you give to the bureaucracy and politicians to exercise controls. I would recognise that human nature being what it is, there must be checks and balances, a division of power. Why do we have a division of power between the judiciary, executive and the legislature? Similarly we must have a division of authority, political and economic. The day on which you give economic power to those with police power, you have surrendered the liberties of the people, and that is what State capitalism as practised by the present Government means.

Controls involve bureaucracy. Let me give you a few findings of the studies made by the Organisation and Methods Division of the Government itself. Official files in the Union Ministries increase at an annual rate of three lakhs; 21 lakhs of files are awaiting screening and destruction; 22 to 45 per cent of the working space allotted to the staff on an austerity basis is occupied by undisposed of files. In the Central Public Works Department, 18 to 25 months are needed for a propsal to reach the stage of execution. And in that particular Ministry the study cites the case of the Land and Development Office where the allotment of a piece of land involves no less than 370 steps from the beginning till the end. This is the controlled economy.

I was very glad that my friend the Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, speaking in Delhi on August 6, at a seminar, confessed that we are now over-regulated, and he has stated that our framework of detailed control needs alteration, and the multiplicity of points at which they operate needs to be reduced I am quoting him now:

> "It is a painful but inexerable fact that today an industrial manager spends more time getting across or around controls than in the task of management."

This is a very laudable discovery, however belated it may be, but the removeal of controls is not so easy. The Minister for Steel has already found that out in his very laudable desire or attempt, which has so far failed, to decontrol steel. That is because every control breeds a new vested intrest. Vested interests on the business and the official side creep up which resist the abolition of the control, and it needs a very stout heart and great guts, like the late Shri Kidwai, to scrap the whole lot and go back from control to decontrol as Mahatma Gandhi advised.

Let us take another index—employment. Employment is a crying need. We have heard a great a deal of what the Government is doing, but no results. In fact, there is a definite deterioration in the situation in regard to employment. After ten years of planning, industries in India only employed 4·6 per cent of the population in 1960-61. The Planning Commission estimates that in 1961 there were 9 million unemployed peopel and 18 million more underemployed, and this unemployment is growing. At the end of May, 1963 there was a total of 2·63 million applicants on the live register of the employment exchange as compared to 1·98 million a year earlier, and this in spite of the emergency recruitment to the armed forces and the defence industries which has been going on during the past twelve months.

Instead of creating employment, this Government has created more unemployment. I refer to the Gold Control Order. It has thrown lakhs of industrious decent people in this country out of a job and on to the streets. Nothing in my month of campaigning in Rajkot was as sad as going into a shop and finding a man looking utterly desolate, with nothing in the shop. I would ask him what was wrong, and he said: *Hu soni chhu Barbad thai gaya.* He was in utter despair and helplessness. This is a new proletariat you have created in this country—lakhs and lakhs of good people with nowhere to go. You are crucifying them on a cross of gold. And to what purpose? Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, says that hoarding of gold must be stopped, smuggling of gold must be stopped. This is not the way to stop it. It is a meaningless and perverse measure. So long as your rupee is debased, so long as the rupee note in your pocket is worth 20 nP, you cannot stop people hoarding gold, land or anything which has got real and intrinsic value. It is your inflationary policies, your spoiling the money of this country and debasing it into a false coin that makes gold sell at a premium. It has nothing to do with social habits and

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being reactionary. In any part of the world, destroy the currency and you will get people hoarding gold or land or anything which they think to be of a better standard of value. If people in India hoard gold today, they are being good economic animals. They are patriotic and decent people who know that their money is worthless and that gold has worth today and will have worth in 25 years.

So, one comes to the conclusion that all this talk of socialism, however well-intentioned it may have been, has been a cover for setting up state capitalism and bureaucracy benefiting a new class and exploiting the mass of people.

The Prime Minister once told a group of visiting experts: "our planning is good but it is only impiementation that is not so good." It sounds very good. But let us consider a brilliant general in a battle who makes a scheme to surpise an enemy for which he will have to make his artillery climb a steep cliff. Ultimately, he finds that his troops were unable to carry the guns to the top and so they are massacred. But he say: "my policy was very good; my planning was excellent, but the troops did not implement my policy." An objective observer would say: "the planning was rotten. Planning should not ask people to do what they cannot possibly do or what they are not made to do".

That is why the targets of our Plans are hardly ever fulfilled. Now the country has come down from planning in cloud cuckoo land with a big thud to firm earth and people are swearing at those who have been responsible for it.

Let us now turn to international relations and defence. Is the record any better? Non-alignment has been our key word. When this policy was first formulated under a different phrase—independence of judgment—in August 1947, I had gone on record publicly as supporting it because the policy was claimed to be one which would judge each issue on its merits, a policy that would keep us free from entanglements, free to judge everything on merits. Nobody can quarrel with that concept. By 1950, as Acharya Kripalani pointed out, it was clear that our policies were not motivated by independence of judgment at all. The betrayal of Tibet was the first indication, within three years of that policy being formulated that non-alignment was a cloak for appeasement of communism for a procommunist policy. Not only did we not rush to help a neighbour attacked by a bandit, but we went out of our way to justify the claim of the bandit who attacked that neighbour country and occupied it under the cloak of "suzerainty" and "sovereignty", words for which we never cared when they were applied to the Congo or Algeria or any other part of the world. One of the very shameful deeds that this Gvernment has on its record is the throttling of the appeal of the Dalai Lama when he went to the Security Council of the UN for help. We instructed our representative to get up and say: "there is no need for the United Nations to interfere; everything is all right;" and there were the British always ready to plead: "if India says so, we support India:" That item is still on the agenda of the Security Council—a crying monument to our cowardice.

Many of us warned against that step. Acharya Kripalani was there, professor Ranga was there; Mr. Anthony was there. Two others who are not in this House today—Pandit Kunzru and Shri Shyama Prasad Mookerjee were there. There were nine speeches made in this House: please do not give up Tibet, because the next one will be you. We were called alarmists. Today, who is right on this issue—we who were being called alarmists or those who were selling out the freedom of Tibet, and being escapists?

This double standard of morality, one for the democracies and a very lenient one for the communist coun-

tries, has been practised consistently ever since. The next cuear example was Hungary, six years later, in 1956. There again we could not say what was right and what was wrong; we could not judge who was the aggressor for many many days until after everything was over.

Panchasheela and co-existence are good. But you cannot co-exist with those who do not believe in co-existence with you. Mao Tse Tung has made his intentions perfectly clear in a hundred quotations that he did not believe in neutrality or in co-existence. We went and signed a panchsheel pact with them. You can sign a panchsheel pact with an honest man but you cannot sign a pact with a bandit regime which is what you are dealing with.

If I may say so, what has been wrong with the Government's foreign policy, which has invited disaster and defeat on our country, is its failure to recognise the nature of international communism. That has been our misfortune; that has been my personal misfortune. People throughout the world have been divided on this great moral issue of our time: the issue of freedom versus totalitarian tyranny. Unfortunately, in our country, there have been many good people who have not been able to see this issue clearly. President Kennedy referred to this the other day in Berlin on July 5 when he said: "There are many people in the world who really do not understand or say they do not understand—what is the great issue between the free world and the communist world; let them come to Berlin." I am very glad that from our country, the Minister of State went to Berlin and recognised the Wall for what it is and did not shirk the issue but said that the wall was a symbol of tyranny and oppresion. I compliment her on that understanding which, of course, any human being should show.

That is the issue that divides the Government and some of us, the great moral issue of our time: to be nutral between right and wrong; between slavery and freedom? This is unthinkable. One can be neutral as a State but one cannot be intellectually neutral when such moral issues are involved. Yet our foreign policy has been an evasion of that moral issue.

People may say now: "we have learnt the lesson; why bring up the past"? But has the lesson been learnt? For a brief moment, there was a confession of "living in an artificial atmosphere of our own creation.... out of touch with the realities of the modern world", and we beame hopeful. We responded and we offered co-operation. I was one of those who hoped that at last we are free from this nightmare, this failure to understand what we are up against. But that did not last. We have gone back, in the last six or eight months to ths bad old path of confusion and appeasement. On February 26, the Prime Minister angrily rebutted the criticism of the "Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai" slogan and said: "We will do it again if the occasion arose." A few days later," he said to a foreign correspondent: "I stand by my statement that communism has nothing to do with the Chinese attack on India. It would seem then that, like the Bourbons, the Indian Government has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, and that the whole sorry state of affairs is likely to be repeated so long as this Government is in office. Never since the days of Ethelred the Unready in 1013 A.D., who refused to believe that the Danes would invade England and he would lose his throne, has a Government so wilfully refused to see the signs of danger and attack.

The rerord is too long to enomerate. In my time being limited, let me recall four or five highlights of this policy: The first was, as Acharya Kripalani pointed out, hiding from Parliament and people of this country over a number of years the fact that Chinese communist troops had in fact aggressed into and occupied our territory in Aksai Chin, a fact which is

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admitted in a letter to Mr. Chou En Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, under the excuse or reason that we do not want to cause excitement among our people. So, the people of India must be kept doped, bandaged and their eyes shut so that they may not know that their territory is being eaten up because they will get excited. Let us not have these tranquilisers. Let us thank the people of India for being excited when they come to know that the enemy is on their soil.

The second thing is putting a well-known crypto-communist in charge of their defence portfolio at a time when the country threatening our security was a communist country It can never be dreamt of in any part of the free world. Thirdly: acceptable of the unilateral cease fire. Fourthly, acceptance of the Colombo proposals. And now, a year later, being faced once again with an accomplished fact. We are told: this is what they have done. But why have we not stopped it? We have been caught out a second time with our intelligence deficient or facts not brought to our notice. I have no hesitation in saying that in the view of my party, the Chinese attack last year and our defeat and humiliation were a direct consequence of the criminal neglect of our defences by the present Government. The refusal two days ago to make available to us the report of Gen. Henderson-Brooks on the NEFA debacle strengthens our feeling that there is a story there to be told which is being suppressed from the Indian people. In any other country, such a Government would have been dismissed; the party in office itself would have put in a new Government in its place. The result therefore is that the pursuit of peace and non-alignment we have brought war on our territory.

Somebody asked what would have happened if we had not believed in non-alignment. Let me give the example of some of our neighbours who have not practical non-alignment: Turkey, Iran, Philippines, Japan.

An Hon. Member: Pakistan.

Shri M. R. Masani: Pakistan; there may be others. Not a hair of their head has been touched. Has Soviet Russia or China worried them at all? Has anybody else touched them at all? They are unmolested today because they have the gumption to be aligned. Why were we chosen? Because we were non-aligned. It is a very interesting thing. The one country which made friends with China was the first to be attacked! Why? Because,—I say this sadly—the enemy had sensed our fear of fighting, our unreadiness to fight. Fear has lain under many of the policies of this Government in its international relations. The betrayal of Tibet was the first. The refusal, even today, to break off diplomatic relations with Communist China is another. There can be no other justification except "Let us not annoy them further." No country has allowed its territory to be occupied, its men to be slaughtered, its prisoners to be indoctrinated and humiliated, and yet kept an ambassador at its court.

Thirdly, the refusal to have diplomatic relations with a small and friendly country, Israel. We recognise and have diplomatic relations with our enemies even after they attack us, but with a friendly neighbour who has done us no harm, which means us well, we do not have any diplomatic relations. Why? Because of fear, because we are frightened of the Arab countries. We are frightened of something or other and we do the wrong thing.

And finally, there is the resiling from the Voice of America agreement, the latest example of fear. This war is not a military war; it is a military and a psychological war. It is a war of popaganda also; every communist war is a propaganda war. So, propaganda is as important as mili-

tary force. The people on our tribal borders today are exposed to a flood of anti-Indian and communist propaganda from China. They have transistor sets in large numbers. Our short wave station in Gauhati and Delhi cannot reach them. A medium-wave station is required. Our Government rightly looked for a medium wave station. They took the only one that they could find available in a reasonably short time. There was nothing unusual about it. Today there are several countries, aligned and non-aligned, which have similar agreements with the Voice of America; the United Kingdom, Greece, Liberia, Morocco, Philippines and Ceylon. All of them have similar agreements about the sharing of time as was in the agreement that was signed by our Government. The United Kingdom also has similar arrangements with other countries. There are United Kingdom transmitters today in West Germany, Malta, Malaya and Singapore working on the same basis. Nobody has said anything about them. Nobody has thought that Ceylon was not non-aligned or was not a genuine Colombo Power because it relays the Voice of America broadcasts. The Prime Minister has to his credit admitted his full responsibility for it. He was party to the whole agreement and to this clause which he knew, which he discussed and which he accepted. Then why have we gone back on it within ten days of signing? The agreement, Sir, was properly signed; it was not improperly processed, as has been made out. There is a Rule of Business of the Cabinet that permits the signing of an agreement by this country witnout Cabinet sanction provided the Prime Minister sanctions it. The Prime Minister had sanctioned it, and it was properly entered into.

Why have they resiled from an agreement properly entered into? Because of a belated discovery that it violated the concept of non-alignment! All I can say is that if the arichtect of non-alignment could not see that there was something wrong with this agreement in terms of non-alignment, then that very word has lost its meaning in the present context. In fact, it has lost its meaning because,—as Shri Kripalani pointed out—we cannot have non-alignment in our own war. We cannot be neutral against ourselves. We are not going to help anyone; we are asking for help. We are not obliging anyone by taking the transmitter. We wanted the transmitter to combat enemy propaganda on our borders. Because of the noise made by a few Communists and fellow-travellers, the old agreement has been dismissed by those who have entered into it. I am quite sure that if the Government had stood by the agreement and said it was in a national interest, nothing would have happened. The country would have cheerfully accepted it. Today, we are in a pathetic position that before the ink is dry on an agreement signed by our Government, we have gone back on it.

In February last, a British commentator wrote from London:

> "Very few people in high office have any real confidence in Mr. Nehru not turning round, making up with the Chinese and leaving them in the lurch."

That was a very shocking thought. We can ever do anything of the kind. I repudiate this suggestion, but, after what we have done about the Voice of America, how can you quarrel with that correspondent? That is exactly what we have done. We invited people to help us. We agreed to take their help. We signed the agreement, and then we were frightened because it would upset Mr. Khrushchev! What value will our Government's word have in future? How can any country come to our assistance if they cannot trust us to carry out that agreement? And even assuming for the moment that this agreement was a bad one, which it was not, should we not have stood by it? What does it

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matter if there was a slight inconvenience about it so long as the word of honour of this country was carried out?

Now, one of the other basic faults of our defence posture has been that we never take the initiative. It is always the Chinese who do something, and then we react. If they advance, we fight. If they retreat, we let them go. If they attack us again next time, we will again try to resist. We sit like petrified rabbits waiting to be attacked without taking the initiative. It is something that never leads to success in war.

In 351 BC, that great orator, Demosthenes, addressed the Athenians who were fighting a war against Philip of Macedonia. Philip won the war for the reason mentioned by Demosthenes which very much applies today:

> "Shame on you, Athenians.... for not wishing to understand that in war one must not allow oneself to be at the command of events, but to forestall them. You make war against Philip like a barbarian when he wrestles.... If you hear that Philip has attacked in the Chersonese, you send help there; if he is at Thermophlae, you run there; and if turns aside you follow him to right and left, as if you were acting on his orders. Never a fixed plan, never any precautions; you wait for bad news before you act."

I do not think this is an unjust judgement on the record of our Government up to now.

It is no good saying our motives are noble. Of course they are. Nobody denies that our motives are noble and that the Chinese Communists are ignoble, but the way to hell is paved with good intentions.

Mr. Churchill, a very great war leader, says in his *Memoirs* about good intentions when dealing with an enemy like the Chinese communists. He says:

> "Virtuous motives, trammelled by inertia and timidity, are no match for armed and resolute wickedness. A sincere love of peace is no excuse for muddling hundreds of millions of humble folk into a war. The cheers of weak. well-meaning assemblies soon cease to echo and their notes soon cease to count. Doom marches on."

On the eve of this debate, a red-herring has been tailed across our path. We are told today: "everything will be different because of the Kmaraj Plan." I fail to understand...

Shri Tyagi: Your party may do the same.

Shri M. R. Masani: I would like to follow that; yes; for my party but not for the nation. I fail to understand how bad Government, delays in Government and corruption, can be removed, by the Kamaraj plan. As I understand it, it is a plan to salvage the Congress Party from the mess into which it has got. God knows they need it! I wish them well. But how does it strengthen the administration, to take away some good and competent senior Congressmen and put them in charge of the party? It is putting the party before the State which is a wrong thing—putting the party before the country. Certainly, you strengthen the party; there is nothing wrong in it. Every party would like to strengthen itself. But how does it strengthen the Government? How will it create less corruption if four Cabinet ministers resign and four other Congressmen come in their place? I take it that it is agreed that the people who are being thrown out are not corrupt people. Otherwise, they would not

be put in charge of the Congress machine! You put out four or five good ministers who are doing a good job and bring in other people who might be equally good, but how will that stop corruption? Corruption, as Mahatma Gandhi said, is the result of controls. Every control leads to corruption. So long as you do not wind up the system of controls and red-tape in which you have tied India, you will not get rid of corruption. Gandhiji saw that, and it is still true. Gandhiji also saw that when the Congress Party, when it became the Government, became the rulers of the people instead of being the servants of the people, the people would turn against them. In Rajkot, Sir, the popular slogan was *khoti topiwalo ko nikalo* which means: "Throw out the wearers of the white cap". It gave me no pleasure to hear it because I had proudly worn the white cap, gone to prison with it. I am sorry that a wonderful thing like that should be degraded and lowered to this extent in the people's eyes. There again Gandhiji had a great fear. He foresaw this and he said at a prayer meeting not long before his death, talking of the white cap:

> "It took a great deal of selfless service and sacrifice for the Congress to win the confidence of the people, but if Congressmen betray the people and instead of serving them become their masters, then, whether I live or not, I can from my long experience warn them that the country will be aflame in revolt against the wearers of the white cap."

Sir, but there are many good people in the Congress Party, many patriots, both in the House and outside. I want to make an appeal to them before I sit down. The Kamraj plan is not an answer to what the country wants. I appeal to them to assert themselves and save the country. Let me concede Sir, that for the next three years it is easier for them to save the country than anyone on this side because of the fact that this Parliament is constituted as it is. We have no ambition to form a Government. Let the Congress Party assert itself as others have done, as the Conservative Party did in the time of Chamberlain, and choose a new government from their own ranks. Let them create a government that will make a fresh start—with no pre-conceptions; with a pragmatic approach, without doctrinaire conceptions, with all the background that is behind it. Let them provide the country with a clean, decent government, and then I offer from those on this side that we will give them a hundred per cent support for defeating the Chinese and driving them out from our soil. The whole country will rally round such a Government if they will set things right. There are many Congressmen who, I think, would respond to my plea. Let them take up courage and say to their leaders who are today in office:

> "You have done your best. You have had a long innings. You have done the best within your capacity. It is time for a change. The times require new ideas, new leadership, from within the Party. Please step aside, and let a new Congress Government be formed."

An Hon. Member: Shall we invite you?

Shri M. R. Masani: No, I am talking of the Congress. Let them tell their leaders: "Do not drag the country down to destruction as you will do if you cling to office any longer". It is in your hands to do that in the next 3½ years. If you do not do that in spite of all our efforts, none of us may be able to save it. On the other hand, if you do, I believe we can defeat the Chinese.

We are as great a nation as the Chinese. Communications and logistics are on our side. The Chinese Communists have an Eastern border to defend from their own compatriots. China today is in the grip of a famine. And, what is most important, the

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people of China rise in revolt every few months and weeks all over the country against the hated dictatorship. We on this side have a democratic government based on the will of 44.72 per cent of the people. We have an army of undaunted calibre and proven worth. As Acharya Kripalani pointed out, it has faught successfully against the Japanese and the Germans and defeated them with greater courage than any other army. If you allow this army to act without interference from politicians and to obtain from some friendly countries arms and equipment they need in full measure, I believe our army can inflict a crushing defeat on the Chinese. We can all stand behind them in the struggle that is to come. Let the Chinese dictators tremble at the might and courage of our forces.

Sir, we are a great country with a great history. Let us face the invaders and throw them back where they belong. Let those who have faint hearts stand aside. Let our armed forces have the political leadership they deserve. Then, I have no doubt, we shall triumph and India will be secure and free.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised at the unique step of moving a No Confidence Motion moved by a conglomeration of individuals and parties that have only one thing in common, namely, the capacity to stand up in this House against the Congress. This is a group of individuals and parties that is not united by any common ideology or principle. It is strange that the only common thing of their being opposed to the Congress has made them strange bed-fellows to move the Motion of No Confidence. It is unique in the history of this country.

Sir, there is the Socialist Party, there is the Praja Socialist Party, there is the Muslim League. All these parties which hate the Congress on the one hand and the most reactionary on the other have combined without any common ideology or purpose except to move this motion and get cheap popularity in the eyes of the public and in the Press. I am surprised to see that the Communists also could not resist the temptation of joining them because they are afraid that they would lose their identity. But their courage has stopped short of voting for this motion. They want to exploit the situation. They want to separate the Prime Minister of this country from the party which has elevated him to this position. Their technique has always been to praise the Prime Minister and to complain against the Congress Party. They are now trying to single out individual ministers of a Cabinet against whom this No Confidence Motion has been moved.

Coming to our leader, Shri Kripalani. He has been one of the very ardent supporters of this non-alignment policy. In 1956, in his speeches in the Lok Sabha on 28-3-1956, he said:

> "I have no hesitation to say that I support the general principles of our foreign and international policy. Our Prime Minister has enunciated the principles that should guide all nations in their dealings with each other if world tensions are to be reduced and if peace is to prevail."

What a change has come over my hon. friend now, in whose mouth these words were laudable and respectable, to characterise those very words as 'nonsense'. The very tongue that uttered these words has come down to the level of condemning them as nonsense. What has happened? It is because he has found a new company, a new asylum in my hon. friend Shri Masani and others of the Swatantra Praty whose one purpose is to denigrate the Congress Party, to run down the Congress and to run down the Congress ideology. I tell you, when the Congress idea is one of democratic socialism and non-alignment and also

safeguard of our sovereignty, the Swatantra Party has been conceived against all these three principles and they have managed to get some seats here and there.

What is the immediate provocation for this No Confidence Motion. Probably, in the last summer three hens laid three sparrow's eggs in some parts of the country and it is said that the whole country is on fire, the Congress has lost its confidence of the people, the people have lost their confidence on the Nehru Government etc. All this was said because three tailors of Tolley Street have been advertised and their pictures put in the papers for which they have their own motives. They want like Don Quixote to tilt the lances at windmills and say that this Government is going out of existence. And, by a strange arithmetical calculation Shri Masani converts defeat into success. He says it is the system of electorate which he has accepted. If 44 per cent of the votes gave you 70 seats, why did you not get 44 per cent of the votes and run this government with 70 seats. A girl said: "I would not have married you if I did not like you". "If you were not born, then I would have married your mother" said the boy. Therefore, if you want to stick to these rules and constitutional procedures, try by all means to get a majority and form a government but do not try to quote false figures with a view to evoke the sympathy of the people saying that you have a majority of votes and yet you are not able to form the government. There is a family in which the father is the Hindu, the wife is Muslim, the son is Christian and the daughter is Sikh. What is the progeny of this family? It will be an atheist. In the same way, all the opposition parties want to combine into a united front and attack and change this government. But what is the principle behind it? Do you want the country to go back to the old days? Do you mean to say that you do not want all that the Congress Government has achieved during the last fifteen years?

I can understand my hon. friend, Shri Masani. From his white cap, from his socialist idealism, he has slipped into rank reactionism and an agent of big business. But I cannot understand Shri Ranga's politics though we have been good friends. He has always been one step below luck. Every time he was about to become a Minister he used to make a false step which will change the prospects of his getting into the cabinet. Every time his political prospects are bright he used to form a new party or accept the leadership of a wrong person. Now he finds himself in the happy company of the octogenarian Rajaji, as the second leader of his party. Where is he leading or trying to lead this country to? I am not able to understand what they are pleading for. Of course, I can understand Acharya Kripalani, because he has always been a lone figure in politics. Wherever he goes, he has got the Irish habit of being in the opposition. An Irishman was stranded in an island and he saw there were not many people there. So, he said that if there is a political party here "I will be the leader of the opposition". So, wherever he goes, he will be the leader of the opposition, irrespective of whether he is in the Praja Socialist Party or any other party. Even if there is no opposition party as such, he becomes the leader of the opposition. Therefore, he does not represent anybody except his changing modes, attitudes and philosophies.

What does he say now? He runs down the policy of non-alignment. Now, the representative of a foreign country, late Mr. Dulles had, some years back, stated that non-alignment was immoral. But, the President, and another representative of that very country, Mr. Averell Harriman, and other people have stated that, at the present moment and under the present conditions and circumstances of India, non-alignment is a policy that should be upheld and supported. The same thing is repeated by British and American papers like *Washington Post* and *Newsweek* and British papers like *New Statesman* have stated that non-

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alignment is the best policy for India, as it is at present situated, when we have been stabbed in the back by a treacherous enemy.

What is our foreign policy? Of course, it is true that *Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai* has failed. Similarly *Russia-Chini Bhai Bhai* has also failed. Does it mean that the foreign policy of Russia has failed? Or, does it mean that Indian foreign policy has failed? Now, at a time when people who were previously opposed to this policy are coming round to the view that this is something good and valuable for the welfare of the people, for the peace of the world, our friends from the Swatantra Party with the help of their associates want to put the clock back. I can say with confidence that they can never do it. They can never change the economic pattern of this country, they can never change the political alignment of this country, as long as the progressive forces of this country are with the Congress and the Government.

Coming to the Communist Party, I am very much surprised by the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, whose air of professorial authority and high-sounding phrases have always impressed this House and earned some respect for him. But the rope dance he has been performing of running with the hound and hunting with the hare does not cut much ice. Everybody knows what they are out for. By all sorts of manipulations in their speeches they have created a kind of respectability for the Communist party. But they have always been trying to praise the Prime Minister and run down the Congress. I can tell you a story in this connaction. There was a mother who was very angry with her daughter-in-law. She wanted that her son should have a large number of children but the daughter-in-law must become a widow, because she was angry with her daughter-in-law. I would invite your attention to the comments in the so-called left wing papers. They want the Congress to die, the Congress to disappear but they want the Prime Minister to live long. Because, when we leave out these things, our friends want to wear these clothes and be the followers of Panditji. They want his leadership and influence to instal them in office.

Shri Priya Gupta: Does he appreciate that?

Shri Thirumala Rao: He understands it, he knows it. I need not speak more about Panditji. It would be awkward for me to do so. He understands everybody, talks with everybody but never gives his mind to anybody. That is his habit. Therefore, we understand him all right. He also understands us.

Now, what is the point of my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee? He wants a change in the composition of the Council of Ministers. He supports the no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers, whose leader is the Prime Minister. He says that the Council of Ministers should go but the Prime Minister should remain. It is very unfair. Then, he has been singing the song of love for individual Ministers.

Here I am reminded of a story. There was an agriculturist who had two daughters. One of his sons-in-law was owning a brick kiln and another was carrying on agriculture. One of the daughters came to him and said "father, please pray that there should not be any rain so that my husband's brick klin work may prosper". The other daughter came and told him "please pray that there should be rains because my husband's fields are drying up". Now Government is in the same position as that of the farmer I mentioned. On one side, Shri Masani says that there should be no control.

Shri M. R. Masani: Minimum control.

Shri Thirumala Rao: On the other hand, my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, says, either impose control or get out of the Food Ministry. It is a difficult job and Government has to strike a *via media* between these two extreme views. So, it has to follow policies which are necessary and useful and good for the country.

I have some experience of the Food Ministry. Even now I have not left my study of that subject. Recently I was in Orissa. I went on tour and travelled more than three hundred miles by car. I saw plenty of rain water and canal water in that area. All the same, they cultivate only one crop of paddy. When it rains, the water simply goes waste. Then, when rain fails, they pray or curse their fate. In Andhra, on the other hand, if there is water, the agriculturists try to get two crops and sometimes even three crops in a year. My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, comes from West Bengal. Has he seen the agricultural situation of his State and how much water of DVC is being wasted? Still, the Bengal Government comes to the Centre and asks that some arrangements should be made so that they can have enough of water and thereby increase their agricultural production. Bengal has got 70 inches of annual rainfall and yet the ryots of that State are backward and they do not produce enough rice. There are only certain areas which produce sufficient rice for the whole State. Sixty lakhs of people converge on Calcutta, there is great demand for rice and the price of rice goes up. That is not a happy situation, yet it is obtaining in many parts of the country. Even if you convert your agricultural cadre into an All India Service, you are not going to produce more unless you improve the capacity and financial position of the cultivator. That is a very big problem. No Government, however capable and efficient it may be, would be able to change or alter the position of the farmer in the countryside in one moment, or in a short time, either by propaganda or by spending some crores of rupees. It is a slow process. If the farmers produce well in one year, next year they will not be able to produce so well. It is a long-range programme that the country has to face. There is no doubt that 50 per cent of our income has to be derived from agriculture.

It is a matter for satisfaction that our plans have gone according to schedule and so nicely. In the Third Plan period we are spending Rs. 11,000 crores. Of course, in some sectors we are very successfully reaching financial targets but not physical targets. That has to be looked into. We have also to see whether the money is properly spent or not. In the Fourth Plan we are going to spend Rs. 22,000 crores.

Does my hon. friend, Shri Masani, run his house without planning? Will his wife permit it? Can you run a family without planning? Can you run even a small village without planning? Can you run a municipality without planning? What is his allergy against planning? I am not able to understand it. The Swatantra Party cannot survive long if it does not have proper planning. It is only by planning that everything can succeed. Because of planning, our employment position has improved, our standard of literacy has gone up and many schools, colleges and technical institutions have sprung up.

Not only that. I think, my hon. friend, Dr. Sushila Nayar will tell us what efforts she is making about birth control. We have got an additional economic growth of 2·5 per cent and there is 2·5 per cent population growth to swallow up that economic growth. Therefore there is nothing left at the end of the calculations. That is the major problem. Bengal—I think, Bombay too—is the greatest contributor to the population prbolem. You must control it.

16 hrs.

Shri Priya Gupta: Do not blame any Province.... (*Interruption*). Whq this regionalism?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member cannot sit and talk like this.

Shri Priya Gupta: This is integration.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Thirumala Rao: Shall I tell Shri Priya Gupta, through you, that this is a propaganda stunt of the Opposition groups because a great event has happened. A gentleman who could not enter the Parliament for the last 15 years, who is notorious for saying that the Prime Minister of India spends Rs. 25,000 a day on his person, has come. They want to celebrate that event. Tomorrow you will see the performance of that gentleman. But nobody is afraid of these thigs. We are accustomed to my hon. friend, Shri Priya Gupta.

You have a way to refuse supplies to Government. But this no-confidence motion is a rare event.

With regard to my hon. friend. Shri Mukerjee, he gives a Communist slant to his whole speech. Whatever agrees with the Communist Party he accept. If we cannot agree with the Communist Party, the whole Government should go.... (*Interruption*). If we cannot toe the Communist line, the Government loses all this majority! Is that the argument of Shri Mukerjee? He cannot replace this Government. He could not have even 50 persons to stand in support of his motion. He could not get the support of anybody. He is afraid of them. They would swallow him. He wants to wound but he is afraid to strike. That is the position of the Communist Party.

I do not want to go into the merits of the Voice of America Deal. There also, Shri Masani wants it but the other hon. friend does not want it. But here is the Government which is to think whether we could make use of such a powerful machine to counteract the mischievous and lying propaganda of the Chinese. Open your radio set any time. At times they will successfully block Russia and Washington and you only hear Peking and nothing else. Therefore this has to be counteracted. This is one of the tactical necessities of this country. It should be safely left to the Government of India to see that a proper use is made of these things without violating our basic principles of non-alignment or without doing any violence to our friendly relations with America.

A stray remark by my hon. friend, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, does not escape the notice of my august friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee. She said something about the Berlin Wall. He said that she had not done the proper thing. Have I not the right to say what is being done there? Most of us have seen what the Berlin Wall is. We have been detained at this wall also. What sort of behaviour is there on the other side of the wall? If you have got some opinion to express, at onces comes the mouthpiece of the Communist Party criticizing you. This is not the way of doing things.

What is the attitude of the Communist Party towards China? He said that the Defence of India Rules must go, but how can they go? There are two parties within the Communists; some of them are in jails and some of them are outside. Every time they accuse Shri Morarji Desai when he has gone abroad for money. But they go to Moscow for spiritual inspiration and physical repair. How many of them go there? Everyone of them falls conveniently sick for medical treatment that lasts for six months in the year. You can go there as leaders of communist movement. You go to China; you go to Moscow; you go to Yugoslavia. All that is permitted. If in the interests of the Plan we go out, what does it matter? We have to cover Rs. 2,600 crores of foreign exchange in the Third Plan. Who will give money? People who have got money will give it. People who give less derive the greatest advantage of propaganda by giving a little charity

and putting it in the papers that that man has given a big charity. Certain countries are enjoying good name like that. Where money is available, our country has to go to and get it and pull up this country from slough, slough of despondency, slough of despair, as my friend, ex-leader, Acharya Kripalani has said. How can you raise this country without money? You co-operate and give us constructive ideas. But do not try to replace a Government for which you have no capacity. It is only a propaganda. Nothing else.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I rise to speak in support of the No-Confidence Motion, I am conscious of the danger at the frontier. This danger has become graver today on account of Pakistan's collusion with China. But the sense of duty requires that if we really want to face this danger, it is necessary not to divide the country. No patriot would like to divide the country at this juncture. But it is all the more necessary and it becomes a patriotic duty to point out whether, situated as we are with a Government which by all tests have failed to rise to the occasion, it will be able to face this danger. We want to bring home the real situation prevailing in this country both at the governmental level and at the popular level. I feel, when we discuss the No-Confidence Motion, we are to take into account certain important factors, the more important of which is that when the call came, when the enemy attacked —the Government may have faltered —the country as a whole, the entire Indian people responded so magnificently. We, political parties, having differences, sitting on the opposite side, without demanding any share in the Government. Even Acharya Kripalani would criticise us saying that we forgot differences and were frightened at the critical juncutre, offered our unstinted support to the Government and put in their hands emergency powers. But have the emergency powers which are vested in the Government been utilised for the purpose of making the country strong and united? We know how the people have responded. We know why the Chinese retreated. We know because of the united response of the people, the fifth columns in the country also became immobile. My complaint is that at the present moment the Government, as it is constituted, has failed totally, not a section of it here and there. I give no importance to the statement made or to the points which my hon. friend has made that if two Ministers go, everything will be all right. The two so-called leftists have gone and yet the character of the Government has not changed. It is not one Minister here or one Minister there. It is a failure of the party, of the Government, and the leadership. It is not confined to any individual as such. Therefore I think the present Government has not the courage and is incapable of thinking and acting at the moment and it has to go. It has to be replaced by a more determined, dedicated and disciplined government if we are to face the situation as it stands today.

I would confine my criticism to these four basic points. One is the failure of this Government to correctly assess the nature of aggression and the wrong and vacillating implementation of foreign and defence policy; secondly, the utter neglect of the problem of national security and failure to learn lessons from the past and to take adequate measures in terms of the mandate of the Parliament for defence and development; thirdly, gross misuse of the powers vested in it for national Emergency for partisan ends and failure to effect economy, remove inefficiency and eradicate corruption and gear administrative machinery to meet the requirements of the emergency, thus spreading frustration amongst the people and disunity in the country; and, fourthly, reluctance to introduce socio-economic measures to break the benumbing social order and concentration and monopoly of a few over the country's economy and adminis-

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tration, and for putting more burden on the peasants, working-class and the middle section of the population by irrational taxation measures, the ill-conceived Compulsory Deposit Scheme and Gold Control Order, rise in prices of daily needs of the peple, and thus fail in making defence efforts purposeful.

If you take into account the present temper and mood of the people, there is utter contempt and dissatisfaction about this Government. I do not think there can be any worthwhile mobilisation of the people when people look at this Government in this manner. You may remember that some time back the Prime Minister—not in this House—some years back probably while asking his party to relieve him of his responsibilities had stated, "I have become stale and flat". What I see today is, if there is any evidence of this, it is in the Government itself.

If one takes into account the sordid episode regarding the AIR—VOA deal it is because of this staleness and flatness. I cannot for a moment imagine such a deal being concluded first and then the Prime Minister saying here in his statement "I want to revise it in consonance with our basic policy". So, what is that basic policy? Even the Prime Minister does not know what it is. Even those who conducted these negotiations did not know what it is. If after sixteen years of working of this policy there is still doubt and still mistakes and blunders are committed at this moment of crisis, then there is something very wrong in this policy. I think that is a split mind (*Interruption*) and I think basically the thinking is also wrong; the approach and thinking both are wrong.

Times without number we, the Praja Socialist Party, have made it perfectly clear that the policy of non-alignment is a sound and basic concept. We have no quarrel with that policy. The policy mainly was meant to further national interest and to ease tension in the international field. I am not going into the question of our achievements in the international field or how by following this policy we today stand rather isolated. Even our neighbours have gone further away from us. I do not like to refer to Tibet and Hungary which have been referred to here before. But the main point is that while implementing this policy, you had certain inhibitions in your mind, and you were always trying to avoid and face realities. The main defect of this policy, and a very great one too, is that it was never security-oriented. Any Government worth the name, whether despotic or dictatorial, whatever its form may be, must take into account first its national security. That is the fundamental responsibility of this Government. They have gone round the whole world; the Prime Minister has trotted round the world chanting this *mantram* of non-alignment. But I ask him and I ask his ex-Defence Minister: Have they even anywhere in the world focussed our problem of defence requirements? Have they ever brought to attention that problem anywhere in the world? The first primary duty was neglected. That has been their record.

I do not want to go into the details. But if really you want to follow this non-alignment policy to a success, you have to remove these mental and psychological inhibitions in your mind and state clearly where you stand, so far as the defence of this country is concerned. Even today, the Prime Minister is not clear in his mind as to what we want for the sake of our defence.

Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister on the eve of the session.....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Foolish.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Dada may say 'foolish', and I would say that it was a waste of time. Whatever that may be, we did not get a clear picture as to how this Government is going to face the immediate danger. Probably, they have no plan for themselves. They took six months to conclude an air agreement or the agreement about these joint air exercises. I cannot for a moment imagine this. If they really want to defend this country, what is standing in their way in taking help from friendly countries when they offered and in giving them suitable terms to see that we got it as early as possible for our purpose?

The Government play a hide-and-seek game with the Parliament. That is another complaint of mine against this Government. They should have unfolded the whole plan in this House. The Prime Minister should have come forward with such a statement, and this session of Parliament would really have proved a great success if we had been told how in the light of the lessons that we had learnt in the past we were going to meet those defects and meet the present danger, and how in view of all those lessons that we had learnt, we had planned for defence and development. There is no such plan, and Parliament it only asked to sanction money, and the administration goes in its own way to spend money as it likes. That is why they are afraid even to place the NEFA reverses inquiry report on the Table of the House. That is the main reason why they are doing like this. Therefore, they are suffering from a false sense of dignity. Because of this false sense of dignity, they even want to conceal things from Parliament. I do not think that in a matter like this when the nation's security is in danger, any Parliament would ever excuse a Government like this.

Again, I want to put this to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has often said that this Chinese attack is an attack on our way of life. Apart from those military aspects and defence problems, I want to know what he or his party has done in this country to cultivate the people's opinion in the sense of educating the public on the evils of communist dictatorship and the merits of Parliamentary democracy. That has never been done. The people have to be psychologically trained if we want really to turn it into a people's war.

You may remember that in this House, after the Chinese aggression, I had the honour to move a non-official resolution which I later on withdrew after the Prime Minister had stated that he was in agreement with the basic principle but he was not prepared to accept it in that form. This resolution asked Government to take immediate measures to effect economy in the administration and at the same time to amend the Constitution even for suspending the posts of Governors etc., and reduce the size of the Council of Ministers. Nothing has been done as yet. And we are now seeing that there is a plan very much discussed about the reshuffle. Reshuffle is not being made to effect economy or to eradicate corruption or to introduce efficiency. But this is being made mostly to avoid some of the difficulties that have arisen inside the party. That is not how this very serious problem can be tackled.

We have also raised the question of corruption. The question of corruption has taken the attention of the House for a good deal of time. Charges of corruption are being levelled not only by us but by others; even by Congressmen against Congressmen. Congressmen have brought several charges against Congressmen. It is time that an Anti-Corruption Commission with high powers was appointed. But the Prime Minister has always spurned this idea. But that is the only thing that can give satisfaction.

Even in this matter of the Serajuddin affair, of which so much is known in this House, I want really to give credit to the Special Police Establishment which unearthed this evil of corruption so successfully. Because the attitude of the Prime Minister

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even in the beginning has been that this is all personal malice. Again, he has started saying that all these charges of corruption are brought in with a view to character assassination etc. I may humbly put it to him that there is no question of witch-hunting. At the same time, one should not be sorry, as he seems to be, if in the course of investigation somebody is caught and punished. That should not be the attitude.

Take the Serajuddin affair, as an instance. The whole question should be investigated. That is why we wanted a judicial inquiry. We did not want that they should refer the case of Shri Malaviya only and let Malaviya be punished. That is not how the matter should be proceeded with. It is not a matter for the personal satisfaction of the Prime Minister. Even today, what has happened. Shri Malaviya has gone. But they have started a campaign. Although on the 7th May it was the Prime Minister who said that Shri Malaviya had welcomed the idea that Justice Das would hold a private confidential inquiry for the personal satisfaction of the Prime Minister, that it would be a *prima facie* inquiry—all this was known—still Shri Malaviya now complains that no evidence was called for, his witnesses were not allowed to appear before him, lawyers were not allowed to appear for him. The Prime Minister, I am sorry to say, says that on the *prima facie* evidence, he does not think and he is not convinced that any reflection is cast on Malaviya's integrity and impartiality. Is this not a reflection on the Judge? The report is not made public. But the Judge is criticised. By the reference that Shri Malaviya has made, the very protection which the Prime Minister wanted to give to the Judge is negated. He is being criticised and suspicion has been created about him also. He has placed himself in this unfortunate position by taking this unusual step of giving an opinion to the Prime Minister privately. The Prime Minister in this case says that on two matters, his opinion was unfavourable to Shri Malaviya. What are those two matters. It is known that the mater concerning the receipt of Rs. 10,000 which Shri Malaviya admitted, was not referred to Justice Das. Amongst the two matters, one is the confessing statement made by Shri Nayyar, ex-Private Secretary to Shri Malaviya that Rs. 50,000 was brought by him from Serajuddin for certain purposes. Is that amongst the two on which Shri Malaviya's guilt has been established? I think he should have no objection to tell us what are those points referred to Justice Das. On four the Judge exonerated Shri Malaviya and on two he was really found guilty.

The matter can never be closed in this way. It is such an important matter. It cannot be closed. Let the Prime Minister not be accused of double-standard. He has stated: cases are being instituted against officers for their names appear in the books of Serajuddin. I would ask him if officers can be prosecuted, can Ministers who have access to the Prime Minister be left scot-free? It will create a very bad impression. Therefore, it is necessary that we apply the same standard to all. In this case, I can tell you that there are many other stories. The Prime Minister has in his possession many other facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken twenty minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will take two minutes more. It is known to the Prime Miister that there are further disclosures, not made by me but by the Chief Minister of Orissa. There is a statement that Shri Biren Mitra took money and he has admitted. The Prime Minister in a letter to me has also written that so far as Orissa facts are concerned, they are not in dispute. We do not know what further facts are there.

Here is a photostat copy of a document which shows that Mr. B. Patnaik was a business partner with Mr. Serajuddin during this period, in 1954. We do not know all these matters. There may be many other things. So, the country would really be grateful to the Prime Minister, if it is not possible for him to refer it to a judicial enquiry, if he could place before the House all the material that he has in his possession on the Serajuddin affair.

It has raised another question. It is known to many Congressmen. I know that a statement has been made by the Chief Minister that the Deputy Chief Minister in the course of four years has made a profit of Rs. 16 lakhs. If corrupt administration does not like to take any action on matters like this in this emergency, is it not the duty of the Prime Minister to take emergency powers and see that such corruption is stopped so that people can have faith in the Government? That is my submission to the Prime Minister. Let him not falter at this moment of crisis.

Many people have referred to the gold control order and the compulsory deposit scheme. Not that I am opposed to them in principle. Some amount of compulsion may be necessary at a certain stage but this compulsion is being applied to categories of persons in the lower income groups who have today nothing to save. By having these ill-conceived schemes they are rather putting the people again into the hands of the money lenders. So, they should amend this scheme so that people who are getting incomes below the level chargeable for income-tax are exempted, so also peasants with uneconomic holdings.

Regarding the other matters, what are the social objectives? The gold control order and the rise in prices are there. What action have you taken against profiteers, hoarders? Do you curb the activities of the hoarders and profiteers? Nothing is being done in that regard. Secondly, Government is supremely unconcerned with what is happening as a result of the Plans. There is concentration of wealth. This is a fact. I challenge the Prime Minister to put in this House the report of the Mahalonobis Committee. Why is that report not given to us? It would clearly show that there has been more concentration in certain business houses. There is no social objective of the Plan now. You are not going to have a real socialist order of society or at least there are certain difficulties in the way during normal times. But here was an opportunity which he decribed as a blessing in disguise. Here is an opportunity where he could have taken recourse to administrative measures. He could have clearly defined, and said what sort of socialism is they stand for. The Planning Commission has discovered that there is a contradiction between the social objective and economic development, and they have decided now that economic development is supreme over social objectives. That is how they are proceeding. Socialism of Avadi came late in the day. Even in the First Plan it was stated that unless there was a radical transformation of society, no economic development was possible. This talk of socialism is merely on paper, and nobody has benefited from it. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report says that people at the lower level are suffering. The only people who have profited are the profit-earning class. The gap has increased between them and the poorer section of the community. In such a society as this, would you ever believe that the people would come forward to fight a war. They are patriotic enough, I have no doubt, and in spite of the failure on the part of the Government, if there is an attack, the people will forget everything, and will not allow this country to be again occupied by China. But if you really want to mobilise the people, if you really want to make it a people's war, not the war of a few persons, then it is highly necessary that you clearly say what your social and economic aims are, the sort of society you are going to create out of

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the plans and developments that you are going to take up in this emergency.

Therefore, in conclusion I say that this Government has lost all capacity to meet this emergency, and it deserves to be censured.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will sit uptill 6 o' Clock today.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warangal): I have been very carefully listening the whole day to the speeches made by the Members of the Opposition. Before I deal with the subject proper, permit me to welcome to this House the new Members Acharya Kripalani, Shri Masani and Dr. Lohia.

A great deal has been said on the proportion of votes, that only 45 per cent of the voters have voted for the Congress. There was also reference to the last three by-elections, and these gentlemen, just because they have been elected, feel that they are speaking for the people of India. They forget that they are not even of one party. Every one of them stands up and wants the Government to change, wants radical changes here and there, all in the name of the people of India. We are democrats and we would welcome a healthy and strong and responsible opposition. Therefore, I am glad that at least three Members have been added to the other side.

We are representatives of the people. We are not servants or masters of the people. I am surprised that even today the servant and master relationship persists in the minds of some of the so-called Socialists. We are not servants or masters. We have some responsibilities, and we have certain duties which we have undertaken, and that we are willing to and will perform. We have been elected with the backing of a programme and a policy, and that we will pursue, and if we have to take some unpopular measures to fulfil that promise or that plan or that policy, we are not going to be deterred by the thought of what will happen in the elections. If we are not here for the programme and the policy, and are all the time watching the results of the elections here or there, then we do not deserve to remain in Government. I claim that the policies we have been pursuing in this country are to the benefit of this country and the people. There has been a great deal of talk about non-alignment. Acharya Kripalani has referred to it and my hon. friend Shri Masani who is well known for his views wants a complete, one-sided alignment and he says that the world is divided into two: totalitarian and democratic. Will he tell me how many members of the NATO are democracies? Is France a democratic country? Is Portugal a democratic country? Is Pakistan a democratic country? Where is the division? The whole concept behind this is that the world is to be divided and the nations are to be united on the basis of ideologies. This is a conception which has no basis in reality. Pan-Islamism has gone and pan-communism will also go. Already you are finding a new Calipha there. Countries unite on vital national interests and they are conditioned by their geography, by their economics and by the trade pattern and security. If this NATO is formed, it is not so much to check communism but to check Russian expansion. Communism happened to be a sort of slogan. If ideology was really the objective for this alignment, then West Germany would have built a wall and not East Germany. This concept of division of the world on idealogies has absolutely no basis in reality.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

I said our policy has given dividends. Of course they will come

round and ask what about China. "China has swallowed a part of our country and you still persist in your own policy. How is that? Do you not think it is time to bring about a change?" I say there is no policy in the whole world that can provide against the breach of faith, breach of trust, breach of contract and breach of understanding. If we have failed in protecting a part of our country, I maintain that it is because of the policy of peace that we pursued and will continue to pursue. The whole world knew that we had no intention of armd warfare, and that was not our policy.

Now, what would have happened if we had aligned? Let us look at the picture. In the very first instance, you would have created a frontier which had to be armed because two biggest world powers were facing you. With all the help from the United States and her allies, you would have been forced to spend such a big amount for defence that would have been ruinous. Apart from that, you would not have got the opportunity to build up your country, which through its own resources could create a potential and resist the aggression on this country. So, that is the picture. The picture would be the same if we aligned the other way about. That would not have lasted a year, because America would never have tolerated a combination of such a mass of people consisting nearly of three-fourths of the world in one bloc but would have resisted and found the opportunity to see that war was declared on some pretext—either local or any other. This policy of alignment is one of the most dangerous things for our country to follow.

Take the policy of Pakistan. Look at her. She is aligned. She has no sense of self-confidence; she has no progress to her credit and at the slightest, first opportunity, she is ready to depart from one camp to another. Would you like India to be in the position that Pakistan is today Surely not. Look at the countries that are aligned. There are already cracks between Russia and China. On this side De Gaulle is restless and feels crabbed. England is trying to woo China as an aside. Where is this alignment. The lines are getting blurred and new lines are getting formed. Therefore, by pursuing this policy of non-alignment we have really pursued the cause of peace not only in this country but for the whole world. We formed the bridge to make it possible for the east and west to come together. The recent understanding between Russia and America about the atom bomb was only possible because we had remained non-aligned. If we had got aligned then we would have created a position of rigidity and would have created a kind of wall between two blocs. Because we had remained unaligned this understanding was possible.

Look at the countries that are non-aligned? What have they suffered? Look at Egypt. She declared that she would get hold of Suez. The Communists were put in jail because they wanted to maintain their sovereign rights. What is the result? She got Suez and you find Russia building the Aswan Dam. Look at Yugoslavia. It was considered to be isolated, not touched either by east or by the west, Russia was all the time hostile. But she pursued her policy of non-alignment and today Russia is her best friend, in fact a greater friend than she is of China. So this policy of non-alignment is really one of the wisest courses that this Government and this country has followed, and it would be infantile to suggest any change in that policy.

Sir, I must refer to the speech of Shri Kripalani. In the beginning he talked against non-alignment. But when he started giving his solution, what he considered to be the best thing for the country to do, he talked about honest men, saintly men and others, things which are seen in school books maxims. When he came to something positive he said, we are

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

not aligned against China. Surely we are not aligned against China. It does not mean that alignment means that once there is a difference with one country you rush to another country. Apart from that, he said that we must take aid from every quarter. How can you take aid from every quarter if you are aligned with one country or block.

The biggest certificate that we have got in favour of this policy of non-alignment is that today both America and Russia are persuading us to continue that policy. Averell Harriman said that he would advise India to develop more friendship with Soviet Russia and Mr. Khrushchev said that India should take arms from the United States. What is all this? Is that not an achievement? Is not that something to be proud of that we who have no arms, who are weak militarily and in a situation where it is advantageous geographically and in every other way to China, are getting friends? Aid coming today is more important than the aid that would have come as a result of alignment because today America is helping India to safeguard her vital interests and we have shifted the plane from treaty arrangements and bartering our freedom to a situation in which the condition itself forces a country to come to our help. Is that not a strength of our policy? Pakistan is feeling helpless, feeling timid, because we are getting a few guns here and there. That country is aligned with one of the biggest power in the world, more powerful than even Soviet Russia. Look at the attitude which we have. We have got the Chinese army facing us, but we have got greater self-confidence than any body in Pakistan.

Sir, I will cut down, for want of time, what I have to say and try to close. Some people are not satisfied with the achievement of this country's government. Naturally, nobody is satisfied because every one wants this country to progress as rapidly as possible. I will not say that the intention of the Opposition is bad. They also want this country to progress. So do we. But when you say that the country has not achieved what you have proclaimed and what you have advertised, I would like the House to pause and just look back at the number of milestones that we have already crossed. We can never reach the goal in our life time. What was our position or condition when we took over the administration? A vast country but poor India suffering from the wounds of partition, blood flowing out of its body, maimed by the Indian States. We have surpassed all that, we have conquered all that, and I can say with confidence that no country in the world has solved the refugee problem with such rapidity and with such efficiency as this country and this Government has done. In fact, no country in the world was faced with such big problems. The war refugee problem of Europe remains not completely solved even today.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I will conclude in a minute. There are some people who, instead of attaching the policies, descent to personal attacks. That was the position in the case of Shri Muhammad Ali Jinnah who, out of spite, changed his whole outlook, his whole plan, his whole philosophy. Because he felt hurt, because he had a sort of annoying sensation, he acted in that way. Being well-bred, he did not descent to personal attacks, but his policy was based on his feeling hurt, and the result was that millions of people had to face the consequences of that. Psychologically, that was the moving force.

Today there are some people who think that by making personal attacks, reasonable or otherwise, they can shape or change the policies of Government or the loyalty of the people

of India. Dr. Lohia, when he was speaking on Friday about the no-confidence motion, made some remarks and it was clear that he was referring to the Prime Minister. I am sorry, I am speaking before him....

An Hon. Member: He is not present here.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Even then he will know it. For fifteen years, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has been under intense public gaze. He has kept an open house. Every activity of his is known to the people of India, to one or the other. They have formed an estimation of him in their minds. We have seen him in playful moods; we have seen him in fighting moods; we have seen him in places of power and responsibility. The same loyalty, the same affection has continued. So, no amount of dirt will stick on him.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion that has been moved by the hon. Member for Amroha. He and the Opposition have chosen to move in this House a motion of no confidence in the Council of Ministers. It is well known that the ultimate weapon in the armoury of a parliamentary opposition is one no-confidence motion. It is not a censure motion on a particular aspect of the Government's policy, on an act of omission or commission, but a motion that expresses total lack of confidence in the objectives of the Government's policy and the ability of the Government to implement its promise that the Opposition has brought before the House. On such an occasion it is essential to discuss the fundamental policies of the Government and the achievements of the Government. It is also necessary that the Opposition should not only point its finger at the failures of the Government, but place before the House and the country a practical alternative. I expected that a leader of Acharya Kripalani's standing would put a constructive proposal before the House. Certainly he made an attempt. But when I heard what he had to say, I could hardly find anything that is not written down in primary text books on civics about what a government should do.

References have been made to the failure of the Government in foreign affairs and in domestic affairs as well. The policy towards China was specially mentioned. Everyone knows that when the present regime in China came into existence we said that we believed in peace and friendship with China. This was accepted by every section of the country by everyone including Acharya Kripalani. I heard Acharya Kripalani say that Panchsheel consists of five non-senses. As a man who has learnt to respect Acharya Kripalani, I believe I had a right to expect something more sensible from him than this.

Quotations have been read out in the House about what Acharya Kripalani said in 1956. But there is a very material aspect of what he said which I want to place before the House at this time. He said:—

> "We have kept before the international world the principles of Panch-shila."

He did not refer to them as Panch-nonsenses.

> "These principles are in conformity, if I may say so, not only with our recent traditions but also with our old traditions. They are in conformity with the teachings of our Master. They are also principles that flowed from the manner in which we achieved our independence. They are useful principles. They have been enunciated from time to time by political theorists. They are at the basis of the United Nations Organisation."

Sir, it is not Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but the hon. Member for Amroha who said this in 1956. Are we being told today that we should have adopted a policy of suspicion and hostility towards China from the very beginn-

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

ing? Are we being told that we should have professed peace and prepared for war?

It is true that China betrayed our friendship. But are we the only ones whose friendship has been betrayed by China? Russia, who was a brother, who helped her to establish the present regime in China, who helped this regime with technical assistance, military assistance, equipment etc. and tried, in the counsels of the world, to establish the prestige of China, has been betrayed by China. China today has launched a vituperative campaign against her erstwhile brother and the benefactor, accusing Russia of apostacy to the principles of Leninism and Marxism accusing her of betraying the interests of the peoples of the world?

It might very well be argued that Russia should have known better, that Russia should not have strengthened the hands that are smitting her today. It is very good and it is very possible to be wise after the event.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is a fallacy which does not help us.

An Hon. Member: Keep quiet.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Armed with the amplitude of wisdom that comes after the event even to the hon. Member who interrupts my speech sometimes, though it is a rare phenomenon I admit, one can blame another for lack of foresight. But in judging the action of a government at a given time one must take into consideration what was known at that given time. So, the question is whether our Government had enough evidence to suspect China, and whether our Government had enough evidence we did build up our defences. A glance at our Budget figures would show that from the time that we could say that China's professions were typocritical,, that her attitude was hostile, we began to build up our defensive forces. It can very well be said that we should have done more, but is it possible to argue that a substantial part of our meagre resources, more than what we spent on defence, could have been spent on defence? Is it possible to argue that programmes of development should have been set aside for defence? Would the hon. Member from Amroha have supported it?

But it may be argued that this was not enough; that in the face of the menace of China and the long preparations that China made and in the face of difficulties of organising the defence of thousands of miles of our frontiers India should have done more. There is no question that we should have done everything we could do to incearse the strength of our armed forces.

Then, it was argued by the hon. Member for Rajkot, fresh with the laurels of victory, that we should have immediately sought the security of a military alliance and served notice on China. He made it look as though those who sought this security were immune from the attacks of China and the Communist world. He is talking in 1963. It is clear that if we had at that time sought the security of a military alliance, then the defence of our frontiers would have become part of the defence of the frontiers of the area of the cold war that was raging then. The cold war might have lessened today. There might be a thaw today. But we are talking of the time when we detected China's intentions. Was it possible for us then to give up non-alignment and enter into a military alliance with China? The two strongest powers of the world would then have been ranged on opposite sides and India would have had the support only of the West. The anxiety to prevent a global war might have resulted in a situation more like the one which we see in Korea or Viet Nam on the frontiers of India, and not the immunity of which Mr. Masani spoke.

To give up non-alignment is definitely to give up a part of our sovereignty. But we are not depending on non-alignment as a religious dogma. Nor are we confusing non-alignment with non-violence. Non-alignment may be given up to seek the safety of collective security or to further a common cause. But was it conceivable that a country with principles could have identified itself with either of the blocs? Could we have defended the denial of human rights in the East or the tendency to cling to colonialism and imperialism in the West?

It is often argued that many powerful nations of West have joined military aliances without losing their sovereignty. This is a very fallacious argument. De cannot forget that there is a distinction between countries that have established democracies, countries that have achieved a comparable standard of living, countries that, therefore, do not depend upon the mercies of others for massive economic asistance and a country like ours. A country like India which is a part of the under-developed world is in a different position. Instances are not wanting to show that when we are more amenable to the political patterns or economic patterns that those in authority in certain countries believe in, we are more likely to get assistance. I want to ask the House and the hon. Members who argue for alignment whether they can point out to a single instance of a country that has a military alliance with the West in the under-developed world which stands for democratic socialism. Is it possible for you to point out to a single country which is a member of the Warsaw Pact which believes in a different economic and political pattern from what Russia professes? It is possible, it is quite understandable that the supporters of private enterprise argue that this would not have mattered. But this country, believing as it does in democratic socialism, could not have sacrificed its beliefs at the altar of such a false sense of security.

From the point of view of sheer diplomacy, apart from other considerations, could we have given up our non-alignment? One of the objectives of China in its tirade against India is to compel India into a camp. Those who want us to give up non-alignment, want us to walk into the parlours of China. They want us to succumb to the conspiracy of China to compel India to join a bloc. I could have understod this argument against non-alignment if it had stood in the way of India receiving military aid.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member to stop for a while as it has been announced that the Minister for Labour would make a statement regarding the Bombay strike exactly at 5 p.m.? If the House permits, let him conclude his speech. The House is sitting till 6 p.m. If the House permits, let him conclude his speech and then I will call the Labour Minister.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It was decided that we will take it up at 5 p.m. Now, as the House is sitting till 6 p.m., let him finish his speech.

Mr. Chairman: All right, let him continue. I will call the Labour Minister after he has finished his speech.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Thank you very much, Sir.

I could have understood, as I said, the argument against non-alignment if it had stood in the way of our seeking or receiving military assistance when we became victims of aggression. One can receive military assistance without belonging to a military alliance. We have sought and received such assistance. I do not want to quote from American newspapers or from Mr. Khruschev, but both America and the USSR realise that seeking and receiving

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

military assistance for self-defence does not go against the policy of non-alignment. I am tempted to quote Mr. Khruschev, but I know that even Mr. Khurschev has to bow before time and therefore I do not propose to introduce him here in my speech.

Then we come to the question of defence. It is nothing short of a travesty of truth to suggest that this Government is not interested or is not competent to defend the country. We know that the first and fundamental duty of a Government is to defend the country. But let us not have archaic conceptions of defence. I would tell the Opposition. This is not the time when as in the eighteenth or nineteenth century, for the murder of an archduke you sally forth and tilt your lance at the windmills. We have to realise today that a part of the mechanism of defence is diplomacy, that there is such a thing as international opinion which you cannot ignore, that today war itself is so complicated that it is not fought only on the battlefield, that there is diplomacy, there is propaganda and there are military operations.

Now, it is true that we were taken by surprise, not by the Chinese intentions, but by the massive and deliberate scale of the attack mounted by the Chinese. Many democracies have in the past been victims of the same kind of surprise attacks. When the surprise attack came it is true that we had reverses. Did not the West and did not Russia have initial reverses in the last war? We have to take into consideration the massive problems of our defence and the nature of our enemy and his tactics, the long frontier, the mountanous terrain, the tactics of the enemy to keep a long fluid front and minimise positional warfare. The difficulties in logistics were such that it was not possible for us immediately to turn the tide. How could we have turned the tide immediately against the enemy without building up our supply lines, our logistics, without disrupting the enemy's supply lines, resorting to diversionary attacks and making use of aerial support? Could we have done this without extending the area of conflict and the area of vulnerability? We were not in a position to do so without building up our striking power.

The question then is whether Government is addressing itself to this task. For lack of time I cannot go into this question at length. I am sure others who follow me will do it. But it is very clear that from the moment this lesson was learnt the Government set about expeditiously securing the latest type of equipment, equipping mountain divisions and building up new mountain divisions and taking proper steps to see that the aerial vulnerability of our country was reduced to naught. The joint exercises to which the Government have now agreed will lead to a tremendous accretion of strength to our country since that is the only way in which, situated as we are, it will be possible for us to defend our skies. The hon. Member Shri Mukerjee referred to this Agreement being a forerunner to the granting of bases to other countries. When you want to see a snake in a rope you can always do so, I suppose even in Siberia. But the question is whether a piece of our territory is being given off to another country for purposes for which it desires to use that base. There is no such proposal in these joint air exercises. For lack of time I would not like to go into this question in detail, but there is nothing that compromises our sovereignty or our policy of non-alignment in the decision that we have taken to have joint exercises with the United States and U.K. and, if Russia were to come with an offer, perhaps our Government will consider it, but I am not competent to speak on that.

It is in this context that the Opposition has brought this motion of no-

confidence before the House. They agree that India should be defended; they agree that development should not suffer; they agree that our share of the needs of defence can be met only by increased taxation and collections from inside the country. They vote for these budget proposals here, but go out on the streets and organise agitations and obstruction against these very things. Tow is this consistent with the faith in democracy that they profess and the concern for the defence of the country which they proclaim?

I cannot but say that they have chosen a most inopportune moment for introducing this motion of no confidence. They say that the Congress has failed in the last fifteen years. In all humility, I want to say that it is not the Congress that has failed, but it is the Opposition. The Opposition has failed the country in that in the formative years of democracy when we needed parties to control the Government, when we wanted parties which could provide the people with alternatives for stability, the Opposition has failed the country miserably and failed to strengthen the concept of democracy. The Congress Government has not only tried to establish democracy and set the country on the path to socialism but succeeded in a large measure in both these objectives. Since the Opposition has failed to convince the people that they would provide a constructive alternative, every time they have gone before the electrorate, the vote of no-confidence of the electorate has been on them, and there has been no question of no-confidence in the Congress at all.

The case of the Opposition, then, boils down to this. We do not agree among ourselves on anything that we have to offer; we do not agree amongst ourselves on anything that matters Some of us want you to quit because you believe in non-alignment; some of us want you to quit because you have nationalised; some of us want you to quit because you have not nationalised enough. There is nothing on which they agree except the thirteen words; as for the fourteenth word, it would have taken a Messiah to discover one which they could agree.

Yet, what it boils down to is this, not that the Government have failed the country, not that they have an alternative to place before the country, but that they do not like to see us sitting here. One does not like it; the other does not like it. So, they get together and say 'We have had enough of you; we cannot bear the sight of your sitting there; so, please get out'. Is this an argument that should be advanced in this House?

To call this, as an hon. Member did, a marriage of convenience will be an under-statement....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I shall conclude in a minute. At least, since I am on the subject of marriage, I hope you will allow me to go on.

I do not want to use strong language.

An Hon. Member: As you do always.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I may use strong language. But I can say that manner in which the hon. Member gives expression to his strong feelings, which is often disorderly, I cannot compete with him.

It is not a marriage of convenience, but it is a contract of political concupiscence. It is an inopportune demonstration of unprincipled opportunism. It is a nunedifying exhibition of the impunity that lack of responsibility breeds.

Sir, this motion must be rejected outright.

17.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —*contd.*

REPORTED STRIKE BY PORT AND DOCK WORKERS OF BOMBAY

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister of Labour and Employment will now make a statement.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Nearly 17,000 port and dock workers in Bombay struck work this morning. This strike does not arise out of any demands concerning their own employment. This is a sympathetic strike in support of the municipal employees in the city of Bombay. It appears that this sympatsetic strike is intended to last till the midnight of 20th August, 1963.

As there is no dispute between the dock workers and the port authorities, no action is called for on the part of the Central Government specifically in relation to this strike.

As stated by the Home Minister on 17th August, 1963 in this House, the strike of the municipal employees of Bombay falls in the State sphere. I am glad to note that direct talks to end the municipal strike have already been initiated with the meeting between the chairman of the Socialist Party and the Chief Minister, and I hope that the strike will come to an end soon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification....

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I know whether this statement is on the calling-attention-notice?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister, if I have heard him aright, said that the issue of the civic strike fell within the State sphere. We are well aware of that. But has he examined this matter from the point of view of article 353 of the Constitution in the context of national emergency, which not merely empowers but requires the Central Government to issue instructions to the State Government with regard to such matters, as far as the executive powers of the State Government are concerned?

Secondly, has Government examined this matter of the dock and port workers' strike from the standpoint of its possible, nay, inevitable, repercussions on the psychology of the workers in general and on the defence effort of the country, particularly the defence effort which Bombay, which is the *urbs prima in indis* of our is putting forth? If so, is the Government not concerned at the adverse repercussions on the defence effort of the country, and if that be so, what action is Government taking in this regard?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Does he want political workers to be arrested?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Settle the matter.

Shdi Priya Gupta (Kathihar): On a point of order.

Shri Nanda: Government is deeply concerned and it is for that reason that the Home Minister in his statement here has opened the way for the strike being brought to an end. In pursuance of what was stated here—and I think even before that—that line of action was being pursued. As I have said, talks are going on with a view to bring the strike to an end. That means that whatever is necessary is being done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Permit me to say that the Central Government is showing masterly inactivity, nothing else.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask of the Labour Minister whether even at this late stage, when matters have been allowed to drift so far—deteriorate so deplorably—whether he and the Home Minister consider the desirability of

trying to persuade the Maharashtra Government to give up its legalistic and unhelpful attitude, not point out that the strike which began today is not a dispute for any trade union purpose but a sympathetic strike? Is it not a fact that the strike which commences tomorrow—continuation of the strike which began today—is a dispute aimed against the rising prices? In the light of this, shall we think it proper to continue sitting tight on some legal point? Do they not consider it their duty from the Centre to terminate this unhappy state of affairs? Is it a fact that the talks are going on with the Chairman of the SP and that the leaders of the strike are being kept out? Will he give an assurance that the strike leaders will be made free to open negotiations with the municipal authorities?

Shri Nanda: I have stated the facts. I will supplement the information.

Shri Raj Narain Singh, leader of the Socialist Party, along with a few leaders of the striking workers met the Chief Minister at 8.30 a.m. on the 18th. The Home Minister and Labour Minister of Maharashtra were also present. Discussions took place for nearly 2½ hours. After that, Shri Raj Narain Singh was allowed to see the leaders of the strikers in jail. He again met the Chief Minister and other Ministers at 4.30 in the afternoon and discussions continued for more than 4 hours. The Chief Minister requested the Labour leaders to withdraw the strike and leave the matter to him. He assured them that he would do his best to look into the problem expeditiously and with maximum sympathy.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I have a very important question to ask.

Mr. Chairman: Let me first call those who are signatories.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Unless there is a point of order pertaining to this, I cannot allow the hon. Member.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is arising out of what the Labour Minister just said.

According to standing laws in the country, when there is a strike, whether with or without notice, legally or illegally, in an establishment which is a public utility service, the Labour Ministry is bound to intervene and take it as a dispute and arrange conciliation. Therefore, he cannot deny that it is a dispute, and say that he will not intervene.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. He is making a speech.

Shri Priya Gupta: No. He has ruled out intervention (*Interruptions*).

रघुनाथ बाबू, आप तो बड़े सीनियर मेम्बर हैं ? Let me continue.

Shri Priya Gupta: The point is that the Labour Minister said that he was not going to intervene because it was not a dispute. I have raised a point of order because his decision is wrong, because the dispute is there.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. It is only criticism of the Government. Please resume your seat. No excuse for making a speech.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, आप की आज्ञा से मैं एक प्रश्न भी पूछूंगा और अभी कुछ सूचना मिली है उस को भी सरकार के सामने रखना चाहूंगा । सूचना रख कर उसी की रोशनी में प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा ।

Mr. Chairman: Not a long preface to your question.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : नहीं बहुत लम्बा नहीं है । हमें अभी अभी ट्रंक काल से सूचना मिली है कि लगभग ८५ हजार मजदूर जिन में ३० हजार म्यूनिसिपल मजदूर, २० हजार बी०ई०एस०टी० के मजदूर, १५ हजार टैक्सी वाले, ३५ हजार गोदी

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

मजदूर और ५ हजार होटल के कार्यकार्ताओं ने हड़ताल कर दी और मुकम्मल हड़ताल हुई । अध्यक्ष, अखिल भारतीय सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वहां के मुख्य मंत्री और कार्यकर्ताओं से मिले । यह निश्चय हुआ कि भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मेहता, जो कि सर्वोदयी नेता हैं, इस मामले में पंच बनाये जायें और वे अगुआई करें । लेकिन सरकार इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने माना है कि महंगाई बढ़ी है । तब यह कहा गया कि २५ फीसदी न मानें लेकिन शुरू में थोड़ा बहुत मान कर, फिर बाद में तीनों अर्थात् मजदूर, कारपोरेशन और सरकारी नुमाइन्दे, बैठकर मामला तय करें । लेकिन मामला तय होता नजर नहीं आता । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि शायद नेगोशिएशिन्स चल रहे हैं और मामला तय हो जायेगा लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि यह मामला तय होने नहीं जा रहा है । बात चीत फेल हो गई है क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपनी प्रतिष्ठा पर टिकी हुई है और कोई रास्ता निकाला नहीं जा रहा है । तो इस रोशनी में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे इस मामले में पड़ कर इस हड़ताल को खत्म करायेंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो उन की न्यायोचित मांगें हैं उन पर विचार करें और विचार करने के बाद कोई फैसला लें । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि पहले मजदूर जो हैं उन को दबा दिया जाय और उस के बाद सरकार बातें चलाये ।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि श्री चव्हाण, जो रक्षा मंत्री हैं, वह चले जायें तो आज ही यह सारा मामला उन के जरिये से तय हो सकता है । उन को भी मजदूर पंच मानने के लिये तैयार हैं । मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या शीघ्र ही वे रक्षा मंत्री को भेज कर इस मामले में बिचवानी कराने के लिये तैयार हैं ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री त्यागी : मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं । जहां तक मैं समझा हूं पार्लियामेंट का यह कायदा है कि कोई भी मेम्बर अगर किसी मामले में पर्सनली इंटरेस्टेड हो तो वह इस सवाल को पार्लियामेंट में नहीं उठा सकता । मेरे दोस्त खुद स्ट्राइक करा रहे हैं (*Interruptions*). । इसलिए व इस स्ट्राइक को खत्म करवाने के लिये पार्लियामेंट का फोरम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस में मेरे निज का क्या सवाल है ?

Shri Priya Gupta: Where is the point of order?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should realise that he has made a constructive suggestion for settling the dispute. That is why I allowed him to make the statement.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I also want to say something.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Minister going to say anything?

श्री नन्दा : I cannot say anything very useful. अभी जो कहा गया कि यह जो बातचीत हो रही थी वह शायद कामयाब होती दिखाई नहीं दे रही है, यह बड़े खेद की बात है । यह अगर नहीं हो रहा है तो इस का मतलब यह है कि उन का इरादा है कि न हो। मैं ने वहां के होम मिनिस्टर साहब को ३ बजे फोन किया । उन का यह खयाल था और उन की यह आशा थी कि शायद श्री राज नारायण फिर से मधु लिमये से मिल कर आयेंगे और बातचीत जारी रहेगी । इस बीच में अगर कोई मेसेज भेजी गई है कि बातचीत खत्म कर दी गई, तो शायद ऐसा हो गया होगा । लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं साफ कर दूं । मंत्री महोदय जो यह बात कह रहे हैं वह गैरजिम्मेदारी की बात है । यहां से कोई

सन्देशा नहीं गया कि यह बातचीत तोड़ दी जाय । मगर मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या रक्षा मंत्री और सर्वोदयी नेता श्री वी० एल० मेहता को पंच बना कर सरकार मामले को खत्म कराने के लिये तैयार है *(Interruptions)*. ?सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला । मैं मंत्री जी से इस का उत्तर चाहता हूं ।

Shri K. N. Pandey: I also want to say something on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): His name is not there.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I am going to raise a very important question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Why don't you see this side?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Have we no right to speak in this House?

Mr. Chairman: He has placed before the House whatever information he has in his possession.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने एक आरोप लगाया है कि यहां से खबर भेज दी गयी है कि . . . *(Interruptions)*.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Serampore): The other side seems to be carrying the day by simply shouting.

Mr. Chairman: No, no. Those who have given notice are allowed to put questions. . . *(Interruptions.)*

Shri Daji (Indore): In view of the constructive statement made by the Home Minister day before yesterday which opened up the possibilities of negotiations and in view of the fact that the view expressed then was that the negotiations were not carried on by the leaders of the strike, I want to know this. The reports in the papers today indicate that it is the Maharashtra Government which is putting up almost impossible conditions and says that it may be left to the Chief Minister without there being no concrete negotiations. The talks may go on, they say but they also say that concrete terms and proposals cannot be accepted till the strike is withdrawn. The Central Government has got to intervene and see that fruitful negotiations of concrete proposals take place. Will the Central Government see that this is done and that the Maharashtra Government does not stand on prestige?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member has not understood the precise import of what I said. The assurance of the Chief Minister came earlier. After that these talks have been going on and as I said the Chief Minister was expecting a further visit from Mr. Rajnarain. Therefore, it is not the question of the Chief Minister as such. These talks are meant to find some basis, some means of bringing about an end of the strike.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister says that negotiations have already started and the Chairman of the Socialist Party is negotiating. I want to know whether he is aware that there is going to be a Bombay bandh strike tomorrow involving half a million people belonging to the working class and if the situation is not checked properly, a situation like that may develop in the whole country (*Some Hon. Members*: No, no.) Since the Government of Maharashtra has failed to negotiate because of its arrogant policy, is the Centre going to intervene? *(Interruptions.)*

Shri R. S. Pandey: Do I take it that the Maharashtra Government is at the bar of the House?

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri K. N. Pandey: Sir, I have not been allowed to say what I wanted to say though I represent one of the biggest unions in the country. . . . *(Interruptions)*.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Go to Bombay and settle it.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I do not know what I am required to do.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Is the hon. Labour Minister prepared to accept arbitration? Am I required to ask a question or to speak on the motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are to speak on the no-confidence motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the morning, the Speaker said....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot get up in the middle. I am very sorry.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: As I rise to support the motion of no-confidence....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इशारे से कहा था कि मैं बाद में बोल पाऊंगा । मंत्री जी ने एक बात यहां कही थी कि शायद हम लोगों ने यहां से सन्देशा भेजा है कि हड़ताल जारी रहे । यह बिल्कुल गलत है । हम चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल खत्म हो ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri to speak on the no-confidence motion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं हड़ताल के बारे में कहूंगा कि सरकार कोई भी बात करने को तैयार नहीं है जब तक कि मजदूर हड़ताल वापस न ले लें ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He is not a signatory. He cannot speak. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members cannot go on like this.

Shri Priya Gupta: Did you permit the extension of sitting of the House toady?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member perhaps was not here then; I told the House that the House would sit till 6 O'clock today.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: As I rise to support the motion of no-confidence moved by Shri J. B. Kripalani, I feel I owe an explanation to the House and to the public as to the reasons which impelled our group to lend support to both the motions of no-confidence that were tabled the other day. We first rose for the Communist motion, and for that, both in the lobbies and outside, we have been taken to task. One Calcutta paper has even gone to the length of finding fault with us not so much for rising in support of the no-confidence motion as such but for rising in support also of the no-confidence motion moved by the Communist party. This is indicative of the fact that there is a section of Congress opinion in the country which is not so much against the no-confidence motion but against any association with the Communist party.

On the other hand, we have our Communist critics who find fault with us for having risen in support of the motion that is under discussion today. But I might remind the friends of the Communist group that a no-confidence motion is a no-confidence motion against the entire Government and

nothing less or nothing more, whatever may be their reasons for moving it. But, unfortunately, the Communist party, by having tabled the motion finds itself in a position from which it wants to wriggle out. The Chairman of the Communist party outside and the Deputy Leader of the Communist party who spoke earlier this morning wanted to convince the House that the Congress Government was like the celebrated curates egg only in parts and that part is represented by the Prime Minister and the supporters of his policies in the cabinet. I would like to tell them that it is not a question of one Minister or two Ministers. It is a question of an entire set of basic policies identified with the government as whole and the way they implement those policies. Unless there is something very wrong in those policies we could not have found ourselves in the situation that we find us today.

What is the situation in the country today? I remember, Sir, of the day when we were discussing the motion in support of the emergency proclamation which was moved by the Prime Minister in this very House. I remember on that day I referred to a report by a foreign newspaper correspondent Mr. Stephen Hugh Jones of *Manchester Guardian*, who said that looking at the wonderful things that were happening in India it seemed that a giant had awakened. People had forgotten their differences, their petty squabbles. All talks of corruption was gone and everybody was determined coming forward to giving the best for the country. That was only nine months ago. After nine months what is the situation today? Here again we have to wit a report from a foreign observer who reports with objectivity, and when I read it out not many will find fault with the description that he has given of the state of the country today. This is a report from the Correspondent to *The Economist*. He says:

> "Whatever the Chinese may be doing along India's frontiers, they are certainly getting somewhere inside them. The Indian way to prosperity has never looked shabbier... ... and the prestige of the Congress government has perhaps never stood lower."

This is what is said in *The Economist* of 10th August, 1963, about the Congress government around which nine months ago the whole country irrespective of political differences and party differences rallied like one man. The prestige of that Congress Government, he says has never stood lower. He goes on further to recount the reasons for it:

> "Its factional in-fighting, in full public gaze, which was temporarily qualled by the Chinese attack last October, is again under way in several States. In Gujarat, Congress is merely split. In Kerala, the head of the party machine is busy raking up corruption charges against the Congress Chief Minister. In Orissa, there has been a public slanging match between the rich young Chief Minister, Mr. Patnaik, and his predecessor over alleged payments from the Calcutta mining firm whose activities have already led to the downfall of Mr. Malaviya, lately India's Minister of Mines and Fuel. In Uttar Pradesh, half the cabinet does not speak to the other half and the Chief Minister has been trying to dig out his chief opponent with charges of "moral turpitude". (Meaning, it seems, a mistress). And up in Punjab the Chief Minister's principal critic was last month savagely beaten up in sight of a police station."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned only with the Central Government, not with the State Governments.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is the concern of the Congress organisation as such. Although we are not discussing the State Governments,

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the proclamation of emergency renders the whole government of the country a unitary government, and we have to discuss how the Congress has conducted the affairs of the country and the affairs of the nation.

Now, why has the situation come to such a pass? What is wrong with the basic policies of the Government? For that, we have to look to two or three basic things. First of all, there is the defence and security of the country. Government has been at pains to convince us that all possible steps are being taken for rendering the defence of the country stronger and for driving out the invader from the sacred soil of the country. For that they have assured us non-alignment will not come in the way and we are prepared to take arms and military help from every friendly country. But what is the help that we are getting and what is the help that is promised to us? Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made a statement the other day, reporting the views of the President of the United States and stated in his own inimitable English:

> "It was mentioned by President Kennedy and Rusk that military aid to India was a venture in which many flags should fly."

That is to say, the United States was unwilling to bear the entire burden, not even the major part of the burden, and indicated that we should go with a begging bowl to other countries as well. But what is the attitude of these other countries? That also has been made clear by the *London Economist* in its issue of 8th June, where it says:

> "The Conservative view to the action on India's request for arms is that a generous supply of arms might tempt India, for instance, to try to dislodge the Chinese from Ladakh and the border clash of a small nature might grow into a big power conflict."

That is the attitude of our foreign friends, particularly those of the West, after the assessment of our needs. So, if we go on, trying to convince the people that we are getting all that we need, we will simply land the country into another disaster. The best course would have been, as the Prime Minister indicated, to build up the country's own internal strength and to regard this war against China as a long drawn peoples war. Unfortunately, in that respect also we do not find any proper steps being taken.

When we look at the economic situation what do we find? Only recently, the *Times of India* in an India-wide survey noticed that the cost of living of the lower and middle income group in State capitals and in the industrial urban areas in the country had increased by 40 per cent in the past one year. The survey considered only the basic essential foodstuffs and minimum basic services and the retail prices prevailing in the fair price shops. The rise in prices, it is stated, had been gradual over the past 18 months and the price rise of rice was larger than that of any cereal. The reason was profiteering increased levies of the Central budget, greater cost of fodder and farming, sympathetic rise of other prices and costly road transport. The rise was steeper between July and December 1962. We can easily imagine from our day to day experience what the position in August 1963 is.

What has been the basic mistake from which these results flow? I do not have much time to elaborate my point. So, I will quote an authority, whose views are generally held in respect all over the country, irrespective of political or party differences. I am referring to the opinion of Professor D. R. Gadgil on the way we have

been conducting our plans and allocating our resources. The whole thing bears quotation although it is a little lengthy. He said:—

"The allocation of heavy capital resources to certain classes operating chiefly from the biggest cities has led to a concentration of surplus in their hands, rapidly increasing their relative income and the incomes of those connected directly or indirectly with their activities. This has led to the withholding of the benefits of economic growth from the weaker sections of the community in the villages. A progressively disproportionate share of the increase in national income is thus inevitably concentrated in few hands. There has been increase to such an extent in the personal and corporate incomes controlled by the small groups of high capitalists, that they and their associates, after indulging in the highest personal consumption exependiture by modern Anglo-American standards, have sufficient capital ressources to invest in the private sector in modern business."

I cite the authority of another gentleman, the expert of the Ford Foundation because his opinion will carry conviction with some of my hon. friends on this side as well as the members opposite. I quite now the opinion of Professor Schumacher, the expert of the Ford Foundation, who says:—

"the Third Plan shows no real awareness of the problems involved in improving the standard of living of the masses. There is some lip-service to balanced regional growth..... it is abundantly clear that there is no hope of even remotely tolerable standard of living for about 85 per cent of India's population unless there is a re-orientation of the present way of thinking of the planners about industrial development in the metropolitan areas."

This just indicates where the basic defect lies. Unless the basic system is changed, unless it is recognised that the challenge of China is also the challenge of social revolution, that unless along with fighting the war on our borders we fight the internal social enemies of the people, the exploiters of the people, there is no hope. You will then understand why the people who sit on the top and enjoy all the fruits of power quarrel among themselves for sharing the loaves and fishes and why the people at large, the common man, goes dissatisfied and why a vague, intense and at the same time, I should say, an explosive discontent is sweeping the country at large. Do not lull yourselves, I would say to my hon. friends on the opposite side, that it is only three by-elections that you have lost. You will have your stable but remember Turkey. There the Menderes Government had an overwhelming majority in Parliament, but even Parliaments can be overthrown by the sovereign people. Do not forget that..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Do not stomach facts.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I need not go further into these points. But I would like the Government to ponder about the vicious character of the system under which we are living. There are many friends who want to shut their eyes to affairs connected with private monopoly capital. There are the paid scribes of monopolists who trade on chauvinism and ask the common people to make sacrifices. But I will just read out to you how these gentlemen behaved. Here I have a newspaper report of the reaction to the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister about Chinese troops concen-

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tration on the border on the Stock Exchange of Bombay. It reads:

> "Bombay, August 7.—Values again crashed on the Stock Exchange on a spate of nervous selling orders and lack of support. The list opened easy with selected scrips losing sharp initial ground mainly reflecting reports of Chinese military build up on the border. Later in the session reports that the Prime Minister is reported to have told the Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive today that the Chinese forces are very near our borders and have established supply dumps and other basis, further unnerved the trading sentiment and values tumbled down all along the line on nervous unloading."

That is the partiotism that you find in the gentlemen of the stock exchanges. That is the patriotism of the monopoly capitalist groups who control the fate of the country's economy and industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party has got 22 minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes. You have put up two speakers. So, you have to give in. Otherwise, the other speaker will have no time.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Unless we take courage in both hands and fight the enemy at home with the same vigour and with the same enthusiasm as the enemy outside, the future is dark. I have only to say in this context what Shri Jaya Prakash Narain told the country and the Government when the Chinese invasion took place. He said that we must not forget that the challenge of the Chinese is also the challenge of the social revolution. When the Emergency was proclaimed, the whole country was united and behind the Prime Minister and the Government. What do we find now? That difference, the gap, can be explained in terms of the total failure of the Government. Here, on behalf of the whole group we have to express our complete no confidence in the policies with which the Government is identified. In that respect, to us there is no difference between Nehru and Patil and Morarji Desai. They are all cogs in the same bigger wheel. Unless that wheel turns aright, the affairs of the country can never go right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Morarka is not here. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है उस के बारे में सुबह से काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं । कई वर्षों के बाद, आजादी मिलने के कई सालों के पश्चात् जो जमातें इस प्रस्ताव को लाई हैं, उन के बारे में चन्द शब्द कहना चाहती हूं । हमारे यहां एक कहावत मशहूर है कि एक बाजा होता है और दूसरा एक शामिल बाजा होता है । जो शामिल बाजा होता है, वह क्या होता है, यह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूं । लोग आर्डर दे देते हैं कि हमारे यहां शादी है और उस में ५० बाजे वाले या ४० बाजे वाले या १०० बाजे वाले चाहियें । जिस कम्पनी को यह आर्डर दिया जाता है, उस के पास यदि इतनी संख्या में बाजे वाले नहीं होते हैं तो वह किस्म किस्म के लोगों को ले आती है बाजा बजाने के लिए । उन में से कुछ तो बाजा बजाना जानते हैं और जो शामिल बाजे वाले होते हैं, उन को बाजा बजाना नहीं आता है । उन को खाली बाजा दे कर झूठ मूठ में खड़ा कर दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है लो जितने आदमी आप को चाहियें थे, आ गए हैं । शादी वाले समझ जाते हैं कि हमारे यहां इतनी संख्या में बाजे वाले आ गए हैं । अगर कभी शादी वाले कहते हैं कि अलग अलग से बाजा बजवा कर दिखाया जाय तो जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि शामिल बाजे अलग अलग बाजा हीं बजा सकते ।

आज जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है, वह शामिल बाजे की तरह का है। ये जमातें जो इसको यहां पर एक हो कर लाई हैं, इन की कोई चीज आपस में नहीं मिलती है, न इनकी फारेन पालिसी एक है, न होम पालिसी पर ये एकमत हैं, न समाजवाद के बारे में ये एक जैसा सोचती हैं। किसी विषय पर इन की राय एक नहीं है। ये मिल कर इस को यहां पर ले आई हैं।

इन का मैं अलग अलग से थोड़ा सा जिक्र करना चाहूंगी। सब से पहले मैं आचार्य कृपलानी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। आचार्य कृपलानी हमारे नेता रह चुके हैं। उन के बारे में मैं बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती। पर एक आथर को कोट करना चाहती हूं। चूंकि यहां पर बहुत से आथर्ज को कोट किया गया है, इस वास्ते एक लेखक को मैं भी कोट करना चाहती हूं। उसने लिखा है कि इस देश में एक जे० बी० कृपलानी हैं और एक जे० बी० मंघाराम हैं। जे० बी० मंघाराम बिस्कुट बनाते हैं और जे० बी० कृपलानी पार्टियां बनाते हैं। लेख को छोटा करते हुए आखिर में उसने लिखा है कि जब बहुत बरस हो जायेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान की भावी संतानें इतिहास पढ़ेंगी और जब जमीन खोदी जाएगी तो जे० बी० मंघाराम के बनाये हुए बिस्कुटों के खाली खोल मिल जायेंगे, लेकिन जे० बी० कृपलानी की बनाई हुई पार्टियां नजर नहीं आयेंगी।

उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है, किस्म किस्म की पार्टियां बनाने का फल यह निकला है, किस्म किस्म की पार्टियां छोड़ने का फल यह हुआ है कि आज आचार्य कृपलानी कहते हैं कि मैं इंडिपेंडेंट हूं और आजाद उम्मीदवार हो कर जीत कर आया हूं। उन्होंने जितनी किस्म के लोग जोड़े हैं और इस से जो एनार्की पैदा हुई है, जो कनफ्यूज़न पैदा हुआ है, उस कनफ्यूज़न का एक नमूना सदन के सामने पेश हैं। अलग अलग सब पार्टियों का एक दम से नहीं बल्कि एक दो जमातों का जिन्होंने इस मोशन को लाया है मैं जिक्र करना चाहती हूं। आचार्य कृपलानी इस को लाने वाले हैं। दूसरी जमात जो उनके साथ नहीं है, जिसने उन के साथ इस मामले में वोट नहीं दिया है पर जो उनके साथ इस की स्पोर्ट में बोल रही है वह हमारे यहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है। उस पार्टी के बारे में मैं अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती हूं सिवाय इस के कि इस पार्टी के लोग पढ़ते बहुत हैं, बहस उस से भी ज्यादा करते हैं लेकिन समझने में बहुत देर लगाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया है, इस को समझने में इस पार्टी को पन्द्रह बरस लगे। चीनी आक्रमण को समझने में इसको तीन बरस लगे। कांग्रेस समाजवाद को लाना चाहती है, इस दिशा में कदम-ब-कदम बढ़ाना चाहती है और बढ़ा रही है, तो इस को समझने में अगर उसको और भी अधिक देर लगे तो कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर वह समझने की कोशिश करेगी तो समझ पाएगी। अभी तो वह समझने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और इन्कार कर रही है।

दूसरी जमात जो कृपलानी जी का साथ दे रही है वह जन संघ है। जन संघ के बहुत से नेताओं ने दूसरी जमातों की तरह हमेशा हमारी फारेन पालिसी को स्पोर्ट किया है। १९६० में उस के नेता श्री डी० पी० घोष ने नान-एलाइनमेंट के बारे में कहा था :—

"A non-aligned foreign policy is best suited for India."

इसी तरह से १९६० में जनसंघ ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया उसमें उसने कहा :—

"The J.S. considers it advisable that the policy of non-alignment be continued for the time being."

—837 AI LSD—28-8-63—880

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

इसी तरह से उस के एक अन्य नेता श्री दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ने हमारी पालिसी के बारे में कहा :

"All other parties and sections generally endorse this policy."

उन्होंने यह भी कहा :—

"Alignment with particular blocs is tantamount to an invitation to them to gamble with our internal affairs."

आगे चल कर उन्हों ने कहा :

"By joining one block we may even become the cause of war ourselves."

उन का यह भी कहना था :—

"It is essential, in our own interests, that we maintain our present policy of non-alignment."

आज जो आचार्य कृपलानी जी की बात की जा रही है या दूसरे लोगों की बात की जा रही है इन तमाम लोगों तथा जमातों ने हमारी विदेशी पालिसी की कुछ वर्ष पहले हमेशा हिमायत की है, इसको हमेशा स्पोर्ट किया है । आज ये हमारी इस पालिसी के खिलाफ बोली हैं । इन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी विदेशी पालिसी अच्छी है । पर रोज रोज ये बयान बदलते हैं, रोज, रोज जमातें बदलते हैं और एक जब कोई मौका आ जाता है तो कहते हैं कि हमने तो यह बात कई बरस पहले कह दी थी, परन्तु हमारी कोई बात सुनी ही नहीं गई ।

इसी जमात की एक और बात मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूं । जब गोआ की बात आई थी तो यह जमात किस्म किस्म की बात करती रही है । जब काश्मीर की बात आई तो इसी जमात के नेताओं ने कहा कि चाहे काश्मीर जाए या रहे, श्रीनगर जाए या रहे, कम से कम जम्मू का इंटीग्रेशन हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हो जाना चाहिये । इस तरह से यह जमात काश्मीर का पार्टिशन करने के लिए तैयार हो गई थी . . .

श्री बड़े (बारगौन) : कहां ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : प्रोफेसर जी० आर० मलकानी ने १९५२ में कहा था . . .

श्री बड़े : कौन मलकानी साहब ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : आप के जनसंघ के । आप को मालूम नहीं है ?

श्री बड़े : हमारी पार्टी के बारे में स्पेशल स्टडी कर आई हैं क्या ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : प्रोफेसर जी० आर० मलकानी ने **आर्गेनाइजर** में १४-७-५२ को लिखा था :—

"He pleaded for acceptance of the two-nation theory and partition of Kashmir. He said, 'There is no other alternative' and asked Nehru to propose partition as an alternative to plebiscite."

श्री बड़े : कहां से आप . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please hear her. You have your right to reply. She is quoting from some author.

Shri Joachim Alva: She says she is quoting from the *Organiser*.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : एनदर जनसंघ नेता श्री वैनकटरमन शास्त्री का कहना है :—

"If Abdullah could and does secure independence for Kashmir, he will have our congratulations and good wishes."

१५ दिसम्बर, १९५२ में आर्गेनाइजर में फिर लिखा गया :—

"With Kashmir Valley, if possible, without it if absolutely necessary, Jammu wants to accede fully."

इस के बाद दूसरे साथी, हिन्दू महासभा . . .

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । यहां पर जे० आर० मलकानी को कोट किया जा रहा है । पहली बात तो यह है कि जिन के बारे में वह कह रही हैं, वह हाउस में नहीं हैं । दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन का वह जिक्र कर रही हैं, वह जन संघ के नहीं हैं । पता नहीं किन का वह जिक्र कर रही हैं ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: She is referring to Shri G. R. Malkani.

श्री बड़े : वह हाउस में नहीं हैं ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The hon. lady Member is quoting from *Organiser* which is their paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order in this. If he does not belong to the hon. Member's party, he can deny it.

Shri Bade: He is not present here in the House. So, how can she quote him?

Shri Raghunath Singh: She is referring to G. R. Malkani. He was in Jan Sangh when my hon. friend was not in the Jan Sangh.

Shri Bade: I was in the Jan Sangh, and I was MLA before I came here. *Organiser* is not our organ She can quote anything she likes, but that does not represent our party's view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is quoting somebody. If he does not belong to the hon. Member's party, then he need not bother about it.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): If the cap does not fit him, then let him not wear it.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : इन शामिल बाज वालों की एक दूसरी जमात है, हिन्दू महासभा । उसके नेता श्री वी० जी देशपांडे ने २५ अगस्त, १९५२ को आर्गेनाइजर में लिखा था :—

"The salvation of the people of Jammu lies in complete integration with Bharat, the mother country, and they must achieve it with the help of Kashmir, if Kashmir co-operates, without it if it does not—and in spite of Kashmir, if it opposes."

कहने का मतलब यह है कि तमाम बात जो आज वे करते हैं, उलट करते हैं । या तो यहां कुछ कहते हैं, बाहर कुछ कहते हैं, यहां भाषणों में कुछ कहते हैं, और अखबारों में कुछ और लिखते हैं या फिर बदलते रहते हैं । पार्टियों में आते हैं और चले जाते हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई कंसिस्टेंट पालिसी जनसंघ की नहीं है । एक बात मैं जरूर जनसंघ कंसिस्टेंट है और वह है फिरकादाराना प्रोपेगैंडा करने में । आज तक उस का प्लानिंग, उस का प्रोग्राम उस का सब कुछ एक ही बात पर लगातार चला है, जब से वह बना है । कैसा हिन्दुस्तान बनना चाहिये, आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी होनी चाहिये, वे इस काम में नहीं पड़ते हैं । हर वक्त व हिन्दू-मुस्लिम, हिन्दू ईसाई की गिनती और हिसाब किताब में पड़ रहते हैं . . . .

श्री बड़े : आप कांग्रेस में रहते हुए भी कम्युनिस्ट हैं

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों का हिसाब किताब लगाते रहते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान की वर्तमान सरकार अगर नहीं रहती है तो मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या होगा। हिन्दुस्तान का पार्टिशन हुआ। लाखों लोगों के दिलों पर लगे हुए ज़ख्म अभी तक भरे नहीं गए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मंदिरों और मस्जिदों में फिरकादाराना आग का धुआं आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में उठ रहा है जो हम देख रहे हैं। आज भी अगर उसी तरह का प्रचार ये करना चाहें तो अफसोस की ही बात होगी।

आज यहां जो शामिल हुए हैं या जो जमातें शामिल हुई हैं, उस का एक कारण है प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी या दूसरी जमातों के पास आज कार्यकर्ता नहीं रहे हैं, इन के साथ जनता नहीं रही है। जनसंघ के पास आर० एस० एस० के वालेंटियर हैं। पर उन का प्रोग्राम भी लोग समझने लग गए हैं और उन को महसूस होने लग गया है कि ये सब मिल कर लोगों को कनफ्यूज करना चाहते हैं लोगों को मूर्ख बनाना चाहते हैं, उन को बहकाना चाहते हैं और अपना जो प्रोग्राम है, जो नाजी तरीका है, जो डिक्टेटरशिप का तरीका है, उस को हिन्दुस्तान में लाना चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप और समय लेना चाहेंगी ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : जी, हां।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप कल अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 20, 1963/Sravana 29, 1885 (Saka).

[*Monday, August, 19, 1963/Sravana 28, 1885 (Saka)*]

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . 1087—1125

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	
121	Tusker Project	1087–91
122	Allocation for Scientific Research	1091—93
123	Air space violations by China	1093—98
124	Caribou Transport Aircraft	1098—1102
125	Colombo proposals	1102—10
126	Trespassing by Pakistanis	1110—15
127	Indian POWs.	1115—17
131	P.O.Ws.	1117—22
128	Ammunitions	1122–23
129	Industrial truce resolution	1124–25

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS. 1126—98

S.Q. No.		
130	Wage Board for Road Transport Industry	1126
132	Pak. troops on Indo-Pak border	1126–27
133	Emergency Commission for Police personnel	1127–28
134	Joint air exercises	1128
135	Industrial Disputes Act	1129
136	Broadcast on food situation in Orissa	1129–30
137	Air crash at Jamnagar	1130–31
138	Goa, Daman and Diu	1131
139	Officers killed in NEFA	1132–33
140	Wage Board for Working Journalists	1133
141	Jute Wage Board	1134
142	Government advertisement in newspapers	1134
143	India's interests in Portugal	1134–35
144	N.D.F.	1145–36
145	Arms factory	1136
146	Plane crash near Chandigarh	1136–37
147	Tripartite Indian Labour Conference in Delhi	1137
148	Harijans in Goa	1137–38
149	Enquiry into NEFA reverses	1138–39

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
380	Armament industry.	1139
381	Third Plan targets for Orissa	1139–40
382	Minor Irrigation projects in Orissa	1140
383	Training of Defence Officers abroad	1140–41
384	Technical personnel in Rajasthan	1141
385	Local Development Works of Rajasthan	1141–42
386	Documentary film on olk dances of Rajasthan	1142
387	MIG-21 Aero Engine Factory	1142–43
388	Industrial Training Institute, Orissa	1143
389	Teachers in Goa	1143–44
390	Fort William, Calcutta	1144–45
391	A.S.C Centre, Gwalior	1145
392	Report by team on Nepal	1145–46
393	Prohibition in Goa	1146–47
394	Age for Emergency Commission	1147
395	Plane crash near Kanpur	1147–48
396	Employees, State Insurance Scheme	1148–49
397	Air space violations	1149–50
398	Joint Management Councils	1150
399	Air Space violation in Sikkim	1151
400	Land reforms in Goa and Diu	1151
401	Shortage of Arm Officers	1151–52
402	British Institute of Radio Engineering	1152–53
403	Spares for I.A.F. planes	1153
404	Land legislations in States	1153–54
405	Transmitter at Kanpur in North Bihar	1154–55
406	Financial assistance to Bhutan	1155–56
407	Cartoon films	1156
408	Kidnapping of officer of Nagaland	1156–57
409	Trucks and tractors	1157–58
410	Drama festival	1158

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
411	Indo-Pak Police Conference in Calcutta	1158–59
412	Tibetan refugees	1159
413	Lt., Gen. B. M. Kaul	1159–60
414	Kashmir dispute	1160–61
415	Sikh pilgrims, visit to Pakistan	1161
416	Raid on village in Rajasthan	1161–62
417	Trespassing by Pak. armed group	1162
418	Water Supply Scheme for Kothagudium	1162–63
419	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	1163
420	Sainik School in U.P.	1163–64
421	Jeep accident in NEFA	1164
422	Border roads in U.P.	1164–65
423	Post War Reconstruction Fund	1165–66
424	Armed Forces Medical College, Poona	1166–67
425	Indian Embassy in China.	1167–68
426	Training in use of foreign arms	1169–70
427	Kidnapped Santhals	1170
428	Posts set up by Chinese	1170–71
429	Uranium	1171–72
430	Collapse of Moat in Tilak Nagar, Delhi	1172–73
431	Atomic Scientists Conference	1173–74
432	Defence Training Programme	1174–75
433	Tibetan refugees	1175
434	Fighter/Transport planes from abroad	1175–76
435	Speeches of Sardar Patel	1176
436	Army Chief's visit to Nepal	1176–77
437	Second National Highway from Mamduar to Bijni	1177
438	Fourth Five Year Plan	1177—8
439	National Labour Corps	1182
440	M.E.S. Ambala	1182–83
441	Thermal power Station at Palana (Rajasthan)	1183
442	Production of supersonics	1183
443	Foreign experts on Plan projects	1184
444	Eviction notices served in Kotah	1184–85
445	Ministers' tours in planes	1185
446	Indians Mission abroad	1186
447	Pensions of Army personnel	1186–87
448	P.O.Ws.	1187–88
449	Naga hostiles	1188
450	Engines for H.F. 24 aircraft	1189
451	Cotton	1189
452	Working Class cost of living Index	1189–90
453	Marriage without consent	1190–91
454	Cyprus Mules	1191
455	Central Projects in Punjab	1191–92
456	Employment Exchanges in Punjab	1192
457	Ordnance Factory for explosives	1192
458	Employees of Gorakhpur Labour Organisation	1192–93
459	Gorkha troops in Gorakhpur	1193–94
460	Accidents in M.E.S., Ambala Cantt.	1194–95
461	M.E.S. contracts in Western Command	1195
462	Land requisitioned by Military in Kotah	1196
463	U.K. aircraft for China	1196–97
464	Mica Mines Welfare Organisation	1197–98
465	Goa temple	1198

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1198—1211, 1341—49

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the reported strike of 35,000 port and dock workers of Bombay which commences today and action taken by Government to meet the situation . . .

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda) stated that he would make a statement some time later The Speaker directed that the statement might be made at 5 P. M. today . . .

At 5-10 P.M. the Minister made a statement on the subject.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1211—13

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications :—

(*i*) The Registration of Newspapers (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 723 dated the 27th April, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(*ii*) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 882 dated the 25th May, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 . . .

(*iii*) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1320 dated the 10th August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :—

(*a*) The Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(*b*) The Minimum Wages (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1213 dated the 20th July, 1963 . . .

(3) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*a*) The Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1165 dated the 6th July, 1963, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(*b*) The Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O.2010 dated the 20th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 . . .

(*c*) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident at Junawani Manganese Mine, Madhya Pradesh, on the 1st June, 1963.

(*d*) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident at Kargali Quarries, Hazaribagh, Bihar, on the 4th June, 1963 .

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 1213

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 3rd May, 1963.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER 1213—18

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) laid on the Table a statement regarding the Agreement with the U.S.A. and U.K. concerning the supply of radar equipment for the Indian Air Force and the joint training exercises .

BILL—INTRODUCED 1218—19

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1963 . . . . .

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 1219—1340, 1449—66

Shri J. B. Kripalani moved the Motion re : want of confidence in the Council of Ministers. The discussion was not concluded. . . .

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1963/SRAVANA 29, 1885 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers .

GMGIPND—LS II—837 Ai LSD—28-8-63—880